



A SHORT
INTRODUCTION
OF
GRAMMAR,

generally to be used :

Compiled and set forth
for the bringing up of all
those, that intend to attain
to the Knowledge of the

LATIN TONGUE.

LONDON:

Printed for W. LILLY, and

JOHN WARD.

THE P R E F A C E.

IF we look back to the origin of our common Latin Grammar, we shall find it was no hasty performance, nor the work of a single person; but composed at different times by several eminent and learned men, till the whole was at length finished, and by the order of K. Henry viii. brought into that form, in which it has ever since continued.

The English introduction was written by the reverend and learned Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for the use of the school he had lately founded there; and was dedicated by him to William Lilly, the first high master of that school, in the year 1510¹; for which reason it has usually gone by the name of Paul's Accidence. The substance of it remains the same as at first; tho' it has been much altered in the manner of expression, and sometimes the order, with other improvements.

The English syntax was the work of Lilly, as appears by the title in the most ancient editions, which runs thus: *Gulielmi Lilli Angli Rudimenta*. But it has been greatly improved since his time, both with regard to the method, and an enlargement of double the quantity.

Carmen de moribus, and the Rules for the genders of nouns were also composed by Lilly, and bear his name in all editions to this day. These latter, after the death of Lilly, were republished with large annotations by Thomas Robertson, who was afterwards dean of Durham, and had, as Bale says, the greatest character for his skill in the Latin and Greek tongues of any Englishman at that time². He added that verse under *Mascula excepta ex non crescentibus*:

Huc anus addenda est, huc mystica vannus lacchi.

The eleven verses also at the end, which make up the two first observations relating to the genders of adjectives, and begin. *At sunt, quæ flexu, etc.* were not Lilly's: nor are they in the editions of

¹ Colet. Epist. G. Lillo, prefixed to several ancient edit. ² Scrip. Brit. cent. xi. 91. Vir plurimæ eruditionis, et utriusque linguæ, Græcæ et Latine, in Angliâ peritissimus per suam ætatem habebatur.

The P R E F A C E.

of Robertson, but have been added since. In other respects that edition agrees with those, which are more modern, except here and there in the variation of a single word.

As to the Heteroclitis, it is plain from the two verses immediately following those last mentioned, that Lily designed to have given some rules concerning them; and soon after his death some such were published, which bore his name. But, as Robertson says, either Lily did not write them, or not design to publish them; for which reason he undertook that province himself, and drew up those, which we now have. His own edition bears this Title: *Thomae Robertsoni Eboracensis De nominibus heteroclitis opusculum, cum annotationibus ejusdem.* It wants the two following verses in the aptotes, which are found in later editions:

Multa et in u, simul i, ut sunt hæc cornuque, geluque;
Sic gummi, frugi; sic Tempe, tot, quot, et omnes.

In other respects the variations are inconsiderable. In an old edition of the grammar, printed in 1585, the title of these rules stands thus: *De nominibus heteroclitis.* Robt. Robins. And in another edition of 1596, there are only the initial letters of the name, R. R. But in an edition printed afterwards at London, in the year 1606, by John Norton the name is altered to that of *Thomae Robertsoni.* Again in another edition, printed at Cambridge in 1621, by Cantrel Legge, it is *Rob. Robins.* But later editions, differing from all the former, have printed it *Tho. Robinson*; as he is likewise called by William Haine¹, in his *Epistle prefixed to Lily's rules construed*, etc. which are usually bound up with the grammar. So uncertain was the tradition hitherto concerning this part of the work.

A 2

The

¹ This William Haine was master of Merchant Taylor's school, and wrote a little treatise called, *Certain Epistles of Tully verbally translated*, etc. printed at London 1611: in which he says, that among other books verbally translated, which he had, used upwards of twenty years, but had not then published, was *Grammatica tota L. li.* But John Stockwood, schoolmaster of Tunbridge, had before this published the figures, construed in the same manner, and printed by John Norton 1609. And their example was afterwards followed by Barnaby Hampton, with regard to the prosody.

The P R E F A C E.

The Rules concerning the perfect tense and supines of verbs are Lily's, and have his name prefixed to them in all editions. These were published also by Tho. Robertson, with large annotations. But the last verse in the rules for the perfect tense of the first conjugation is wanting in that edition, namely :

Do das rite dedi ; sto stas formare steti vult.

In those of the second.

Spondeo habere spondeo ; tondeo vultque totondi.

And in those of the third, at the beginning :

Tertia praeteritum formabit, ut hic manifestum.

And afterwards :

Quo fit qui : ut, linguo liqui : coquo demito coxi.

As likewise the two following verses in those of compound verbs :

A placeo sic displicen ; sed simplicis usum.

Haec duo, complaceo cum perplaceo, bene servant.

And in those, which change the first vowel into *i* in the present root :

Nil variat facio, nisi praeposito praeeunte :

Id docet olfacio, cum calfacio ; infacioque.

But there is before, *facio* for *capio*. Lastly, under those of neuter passives, the last verse.

Maereo sum maestus ; sed Phocae nomen habetur.

The rest of the variations are chiefly of single words, and those no great number. From hence a judgment may be formed of the alterations, which have been made in these rules since Lily's time.

The Supplement of defective verbs was added likewise by Tho. Robertson, which in his edition has the following title : *Thomae Robertsoni Eboracensis De verbis defectivis appendix interjectis etiam annotatiunculis.* But these rules have been since abridged, tho' for the substance they are pretty much the same.

The Latin syntax was first drawn up by Lily, and then sent by dean Colet to Erasmus for his review ; who so far altered it, that neither of them afterwards thought he had a right to own it : for which reason it was at first published without any author's name and only an Epistle of Colet prefixed to it ; in which

The P R E F A C E.

which his affectionate concern for the success of his newschool, and great generosity in founding it, are finely expressed in the following passage. Haud aliter mihi videor affectus in novam hanc scholam nostram, *Lili*, carissime, quam in unicum filium pater, etc. Nam ut huic est parum genuisse, nisi eundem diligenti educatione ad bonam frugem provexerit : ita meo animo non satis est, quod ludum hunc institui, hoc est genui, quodque, in sumpto patrimonio universo, vivus etiam ac superstes solidam haereditatem cessi ; nisi modis omnibus dem operam, ut piis moribus et bonis literis diligenter educatus ad maturam frugem adolescat. *This Epistle bears date 1513, and is written to Lily, recommending him the use of the book : from whence some at that time imagined, that the book was written by the dean himself¹. But this mistake was soon removed by an Epistle of Erasmus, printed with it in the year 1515², in which he says expressly, that it was composed by Lily at the request of Colet ; and takes occasion to commend Lily for his uncommon knowledge of the languages, and admirable skill in the instruction of youth³. This syntax, not many years after its first publication, was illustrated with notes by Henry Prime, master of a public school at Munster⁴. Other notes were also written upon it by Leonard Cox, schoolmaster at Reading, and afterwards at Carleon in Wales⁵; whom Bale places in the year 1540, and celebrates as a grammarian, rhetorician,*

A 3

¹ Vid. Epist. Gerard. Noviomagi editioni Lovan. 1514, which has Colet's epistle before it, dated in 1513. ² In an edition printed at London in 1533 by Wynkyn de worde, the dates of these epistles are by a strange mistake 1523 and 1525; when Colet died in 1519, and Lily in 1522. And in another edition by Colinaus, in the year 1524, Colet's epistle is dated in 1521, six years after that of Erasmus. But they are both rightly published, as here given, in an Antwerp edition 1536. ³ Vir utriusque literaturae haud vulgariter peritus, et mirus recte instituendae pubis artifex. But his character may be seen more at large in Bale Script. Brit. cent. viii. 64. ⁴ Gymnasiarcha, apud Monasterienses Grammat. edit. Antwerp, 1536. Whom Tho. Hayne in the preface to his Gram. Lat. compend. and from him John Twelles pref. to his Gram. reformata, call schoolmaster of the Monastery. ⁵ Wood's Athen. Ox, Vol 1 Col. 56.

The P R E F A C E.

rician, poet, and divine ¹. But this part has been since in a manner new framed, and much enlarged.

The Verbal figures were taken from Pet. Mosellanus, tho neither the definitions, nor examples, are intirely the same with his. And the Figures of construction were borrowed from Ger. Lilius ², a learned physician and friend of Erasmus; and they differ but little from his, except that the method is sometimes altered for the better. In some antient editions the respective names of those authors are prefixed to these figures.

The Prosody was first drawn up by Thomas Robertson, and intitled *Compendium versificandi*. It began with an account of the letters; then proceeded to describe an hexameter and pentameter verse, taking no notice of any other sorts; and after that went on to treat of the quantity of syllables: the whole being interspersed with learned and useful annotations ³. This part therefore has been very much enlarged since that time.

Lastly John Ritwise, the son in law and successor of Lily in Paul's school, whom Anthony Wood calls a most eminent grammarian ⁴, wrote a Latin interpretation of the regular nouns and verbs, contained in the two books of Lily upon those subjects; but not of the heteroclites, as Wood relates. Tho' these indeed were afterwards added in King Henry's grammar, under the reign of queen Elizabeth, with an English explication of the whole, which was of good use, till all those rules came to be construed into English; since which time that interpretation has served for little else, but to increase the bulk of the book.

Most of these parts of the grammar, which have been hitherto mentioned, were published in several editions, either at London or in foreign parts, before King Henry gave it his royal sanction. And some learned men had, as we have seen

So

¹ Script. Brit. cent. ix. 31. Liberalibus disciplinis bene institutus, grammaticus, rhetor, poëta, ac theologus. ² Vid Franc. Swertii Athen. Belgic. ³ All these tracts of Tho. Robertson above mentioned were printed together at Basil in 1532, in one quarto volume; and dedicated to Dr. Longland bishop of Lincoln. ⁴ Athen. Ox. Vol. 1. col. 17.

The PREFACE.

so early employed their labour in commenting upon and explaining them.

There were in England, contemporary with Lily, several other persons famous for their skill in grammar, and who likewise wrought upon the art; as John Holt, John Stanbridge, Robert Whittington, created doctor of grammar and rhetoric at Oxford; also Will. Horman, Dr. Tho. Lincner, J. Lewis Vives, and some others¹. Whittington was a great antagonist of Lily, and vied with him for reputation. But the celebrated character, which Lily's writings had soon gained, and the preference that was given to them above others, is evident from hence; that cardinal Wolsey, having founded a grammar school at Ipswich, by a Letter dated 1528, recommends to the masters of it the use of Lily's rules². However, the many and different compositions of that age, written by persons famed for their learning, could not but occasion a diversity in the method of teaching; since each of them had his followers, as is usual in such cases. Wherefore to prevent this inconvenience, and to introduce a right grammatical institution, which is of so great consequence to the public, as being the foundation of all other literature; King Henry viii caused one kind of grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out, only every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for the hurt in changing of schoole maisters³. This seems to be what is meant by Sir Thomas Elliot, when speaking of that prince he says, that he did not himself disdain to be the chiefe authour, and setter forth of *An introduction into grammar*, for the childerne of his lovyng subjects⁴. The time, when this work was completed, has been differently related by writers, Thomas Hayne places it in the year 1543⁵, and Anth. Wood in 1545⁶. But neither of these accounts can be right; for I have seen a beautiful copy, printed upon

¹ Vid. Bale's Script. Brit. and Wood's Athen. Oxon. ² Grammat. ad. Antw. 1536. ³ Epistle to the reader before the grammar. ⁴ Prohemium to The castel of helthe, 1541. And so the Prymer, published in 1545, was said to be set forth by the King's highnes and his clergy. ⁵ Preface to his Gramm. Lat. compend. ⁶ Athen. Ox. Vol 1. col. 125.

The P R E F A C E.

upon vellum, and illuminated, anno 1542. in quarto¹. And it may be doubted, whether this was the first edition, from what is said by Sir Tho. Elliot; the book, from whence that passage is taken, having been published in the year 1541. Among the persons appointed to compile this grammar, Dr. Richard Cox, instructor to Prince Edward², and afterwards bishop of Ely, is mentioned as one³. And it is not improbable, that he might for that reason cause the Prince's name to be placed at the beginning of the English introduction, where it is said EDWARDS is my proper name; instead of IOANNES, dean Colet's name, which was there before. As they have taken care to insert the King's name at the beginning of the Latin part, where we meet with HENRICVS, ANGLIA⁴.

But how much the public has been indebted to those learned men for their joint labours in this work, will best appear by comparing it, as compiled by them and formed into one system, with the several parts of it above mentioned. The Epistle to the reader was written after the grammar was completed, and published; tho the method of teaching prescribed in it contains nothing more than the use of the English part. It is not in the edition of 1542, but is given here from a collation of other antient editions. The alterations and improvements made both in the English introduction and syntax, as likewise in the Rules or the genders of nouns, heteroclites, and formation of verbs, with the Latin syntax and prosody, since first composed by their several authors, have been recited above in the particular accounts given of them. And it is reasonable to suppose, that most of these are owing to the persons engaged in forming the present system. To which may be added the Latin orthography, and such parts of the etymology, as are not included in those already described. Tho by comparing the edition of 1542 with one of 1557, many alterations, and large additions, were found.

I am indebted to my worthy friend, Mr. Henry Newcome of Hackney, for the sight of this rare and curious book, as likewise the Collections of Tho. Robertson, which have so much contributed to clear up the history of this work. 2 Bale Script. Brit. cent. ix 90. 3 Hayne, ubi supra. 4 Page 4.

The P R E F A C E.

found in the later thro' the whole ; and again several variations from this in others since. From whence it appears, what continued care and attention has been employed to cultivate and improve this work from time to time, But because some of the first and chief parts of it, which children usually learn at schools, were both written and published for the use of Paul's school, and Lily had so considerable a hand in their composition, the whole grammar, as it is now modeled, has generally gone under his name.

As this grammar was at first enjoined by the King's authority to be the only one taught in schools ; so for a long time bishops at their visitations used to inquire of the schoolmasters within their respective dioceses, whether they taught any other¹ ? But as persons of later times have had greater opportunities to search into these studies, and the art of grammar, among other parts of polite literature, has been much cultivated by many eminent and learned men, both at home and abroad ; several complaints have been made against our common grammar, many new schemes and models published to rectify what has been thought amiss in it, and even some attempts made in convocation to reform it³. However it still so far maintain its reputation, that the generality of our English youth continue to learn it ; while most of the other schemes have been chiefly confined to those schools, for whose particular use they were written, and many of them have scarce out lived their authors.

But the present patentees being desirous to do every thing in their power, in order to remove the objections made against it, collected together a great number of different editions, printed at London, Oxford, Cambridge, and in Ireland ; with several others containing particular parts of it, as they were published, before it was brought into its present form. These they took
care

1 Vid. The Epistle to the Reader, and Title to the Latin part.

2 Among the articles of inquiry at every visitation in 1 Q. Eliz. 1559. art. xxx is, Whether there be any other grammar taught in any School within this diocese, than that, which is set forth by the authority of K. Henry viii ? So in the articles of bishop Juxon 1640 : Doth he teach them any other grammar, than that, which was set forth by King Henry viii. and hath since continued ? 3 Vid. Synod. Anglican. p. 115, 117, 123, 124. Append.

The P R E F A C E.

care to have diligently collated; by which means it was found, that several errors and mistakes had gradually crept in, some from the press, and others by alterations made from time to time in the copies. Thus for instance, in the figure zeugma, all former editions from K. Henry's time have these words: De quibus in concordantiâ verbi et nominis supra est dictum: ut Cic. Quare, ut arbitror, prius hic te nos, quam istic tu nos videbis. The place referred to is that rule at the beginning of the Latin syntax: Verbum inter duos nominativos etc. But inter here is found only in the editions since Q. Elizabeth, those before read post, which makes the reference just, whereas inter does not. And therefore when post was altered into inter, that passage in the figure zeugma ought to have been omitted; as likewise those two examples in the rule: Quid enim, nisi vota supersunt? and Nihil hic, nisi carmina desunt; which belong indeed to zeugma,, but not to the rule, as now expressed. Both these are now rectified, and mentioned here, because they are not taken notice of in the notes. Another occasion of mistakes has sometimes proceeded from hence, that the grammarians of that age seem too easily to have taken up with the observations of the ancient grammarians; some of which have since been discovered to be false, and others of them not founded upon any sufficient authority of good writers. Instances of this kind will frequently occur, where such mistakes are either amended, or sufficiently guarded against in the notes.

A clear and regular method is necessary in all systems of art, and more especially in such, as are chiefly designed for the use of children. The want of this in some instances has been charged upon our grammar, as occasioning obscurity. Thus the parts of Profodia are said to be tonus, spiritus, and tempus; but soon after, the account of spiritus is introduced in all former editions, before that of tonus is finished. So likewise in the rules of the Latin syntax concerning the government of adjectives it is said: Forma vel modus rei adjicitur nominibus in ablativo. And one example under that rule has always been this: Sum tibi naturâ parens, praecepto consiliis. By which it is plain

The P R E F A C E.

plain, the construction of substantives, as well as adjectives, was intended by the rules. And therefore in some late editions the words, *tum substantivis tum adjectivis*, are added to *nominibus* by way of explication. But it would have been more regular to have changed *nominibus* into *adjectivis*, and brought the example, *Sum tibi naturâ parens*, &c. under the construction of substantives, which have likewise an ablative case after them of the cause or manner. And as the several writers of this grammar have not always defined the same things exactly alike, at least not in the same words; this also has been thought sometimes to occasion obscurity. An example of this may be seen in former editions, by comparing the account of the supines in the English Introduction with that in the Latin etymology. These are but single instances of each kind out of several, which are now rectified, either by some small alterations in the text, or short observations upon them in the notes.

But there has been no objection more commonly made, or with greater plausibility, than against the Latin syntax; by which children have been usually put upon learning the construction of a language, they were unacquainted with, from rules given them in that very language. The difficulty of which has not been a little increased, by that variety of expressions made use of in the rules, where the same sense was intended. Indeed some provision was designed against this inconvenience by the English syntax; but whether from the ill manner of printing it, or because so many of the examples were not translated, or for both these reasons, it has most commonly been neglected, and children taught only the Latin syntax. Wherefore to remove this obstruction all the examples of the English syntax are now translated: and the rules printed in such a manner, as to correspond better with the Latin syntax, for the ease of those who learn both, which has been the custom of some schools. And not only the English syntax, but likewise the whole introduction, is so disposed, and every thing is put in so clear a light, as it is reasonable to hope, may for the future render the many Examinations and Explications of it, published with a design to make
it

THE PREFACE.

it plainer, intirely useleſs. Nor will the advantages ariſing from the diſpoſition and method of printing the Latin part be found leſs conſiderable.

It were to be wiſhed that all the examples of the Latin ſyntax had been taken from Roman writers of the beſt authority. But it is plain, that many of them were the authors own; and others very much differed from the writer's words, to whom they were aſcribed; and ſome were taken from bad copies. The fiſt of theſe continue as they were; but the reſt, ſo far as there was opportunity for it, have been compared and corrected by the beſt editions of the reſpective writers, and the places referred to, where they may be found; except ſome few, in which the true reading did not answer to the rule, which have therefore been omitted. One inſtance of this among others was that under poſterius ſupinum, taken from Cic. De off 11. 38. *Qui pecuniâ non movetur, hunc dignum ſpectatu arbitramur.* Where the genuine reading is, *hunc igni ſpectatum arbitramur*, and ſo has nothing to do with that rule.

But notwithstanding the ſeveral things already mentioned, and many others which might be added, the alterations occaſioned by them are generally ſo ſmall, as not to give much trouble to thoſe, who have learned any former editions; and will be abundantly compensated by the much plainer light, in which every thing will now appear; beſides the advantage of being ſecured from many miſtakes, which before were in a manner unavoidable. Nor are any of theſe alterations greater, than are to be met with in ſome former editions. This will plainly appear to any one, who conſults two editions particularly, both printed at London by Roger Norton the patentee, one in the year 1645, and the other in 1662, where no reaſons are given to account for the alterations. But that all may be ſatisfied of the juſtneſs of the emendations now made, they are generally taken notice of, and the reaſons for them aſſigned in the notes at the bottom of the page, except where the thing appeared ſo evident, as not to require it. Nor ever in ſuch caſes would it have been omitted, but to prevent the book from ſwelling to a larger ſize, than it
was

The P R E F A C E.

was before. For which reason the interpretation of nouns and verbs, which was shewn above to be of little or no use at present, is left out. But that nothing might be wanting, which could be of service, several other short and useful notes have been added thro' the whole, for explaining any difficulties of the rules in the clearest manner to the capacities of children; by which means the master will be eased of much trouble, and the scholar learn them with greater pleasure. And there are now subjoined to the English part some short and plain Rules for construing Latin into English, which before were very much wanted; as likewise a brief account of the Roman kalendar. It would be too tedious to enumerate here all the improvements of this edition above others; several of which (besides those already mentioned) may be found in the Advertisement at the end of the following Epistle to the reader; and the rest will easily be observed by perusing the book itself. And those parts of the grammar, which were long since construed by William Haine, and lately by Dr. Willymot, are likewise added, the translation having been first revised, and accommodated to the present edition.

Upon the whole therefore, since the patentees have spared no trouble, nor expence, to give this edition all the advantages, either for usefulness or ornament, which were in their power; and have printed it with new types, and upon better paper than was done formerly; it is hoped, it will meet with a candid reception from the public.

JOHN WARD,

To the READER.

TO exhort every man to the learning of grammar, that intendeth to attaine to the understanding of the tongues (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seeme but vaine, and lost labour; for so much as it is knowne, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faultie; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and groundes worke is readie to fall and unable to upholde the burthen of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable to the learner, to understand how he may best come to that, which he ought most necessarilie to have; and to learne the gainest way of obtaining that, which must be his best and certainest guide both of reading and speaking; than to fall in doubt of the goodnesse, and necessitie thereof: which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteeme that he hath it; and whether he shall oftener stumble in trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly and faithfully of divers weightie things, when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compassse aforetime; because that they, who professed this art of teaching grammar, did teach divers grammars, and not one: and if by chaunce they taught one grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best; because there is but one bestnesse, not onely in everie thing, but also in the manner of everie thing.

As for the diversitie of grammars, it is well and profitably taken awaie by the King's Majesties wisdom; who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favorably providing the remedie, caused one kind of grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out, only every where to be taught, for the use of learners, and for the hurt in changing of schoolemaisters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet, and alwaies will be; for that every scholemaister liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not; and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient waie, which he seeth to be the readiest meane; and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a thorough knowledge therein.

Where

To the READER.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by trial an easier and readier waie, then the common sort of teachers do, would take what he hath proved, and for the commodite allowed; that other not knowing the same, might by experience proove the like, and then by prooffe reasonable judge the like; not hereby excluding the better way, when it is found, but in the meane season forbidding the worse,

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent maister make not the schollar haste too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching make him to rehearse, so that while he hath perfectly that that is behinde, he suffer him not to go forward. For this posting haste overthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wittes, and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they knowe not how they shall either go forward or backward; but stick fast, as one plunged, that cannot tell what to doe, or which way to turne him; and then the maister thinketh the scholar to be a dullard, and the scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his witte; and the one hath an evill opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kinde of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point thoroughly to be kept is, that the schollar have in minde so perfectly that, that he hath learned, and understand it so, that not only it be not a stoppe for him, but also a light and helpe unto the residue that followeth. This shall be the maister's ease, and the child's encouraging; when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and [be] thereby in teaching the lesse tormented; and the other shall think the thing easier, and so with more gladnesse [be] readie to go about the same.

In going forward let them have of every declination of nounes, and conjugation of verbes, so many severall examples, as they passe them; that it may seeme to the schoolemaister, no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, that the schollar shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the straunger and harder) must needes bring this profit withall, that the schollar shall best understand, and soonest conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion

To the READER.

of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, non only that he can orderly decline his noun; and his verbe, but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons; that neither case of noun, nor person of verbe can be required that he cannot without stoppe or studie tell. And untill this time I count not the schollar Perfect, nor readie to go any further, till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly doe, and hath learned every part not by rote, but by reason, and is cunninger in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more, to a painefull and diligent man, if the schollar have a meane witte) then let him passe to the concordances, to knowe the agreement of parties among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described. Wherein plaine and sundrie examples, and continuall rehearsefall of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a verbe, and turning it into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easie, and so pleasant for the framing of sentences; that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to doe well, then paine in searching of an unused and unacquainted thing.

When these concordances be well knowe unto them (an easie and pleasant paine, if the foregroundes be well and thoroughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning their rules orderly as they lie in the syntax, but rather learn some pretty booke, wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plaine lesson of honestie and godlinesse; and thereof take some little sentence, as it lieth and learne to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the booke, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the syntax to be knowne, then to learne it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that daie; which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the wordes of the booke, then to take the booke and construe it; and so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, and easiely carry his lesson in minde.

And although it was said before, that the schollar should learn but a little at once, it is not ment, that went the master

TO THE READER.

ster hath heard him a while, he should let him alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would, all their time they be at schoole, they shou'd never be idle; but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearsing and looking back again to those things they had learned and be more bound to keep well their olde, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the maister occupie them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deale of time; and diligently inquiring and examining of the partes, and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily, as it might be thought to be. Within a while by this use the schollar shall be brought to a good kind of readinesse of making, to the which if there be adjoynd some use of speaking (which must necessarily he had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse of his learning.

A great helpe to further this readinesse of making and speaking shall be, if the maister give him an English booke, and cause him ordinarily to turn every day some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules; and therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his minde for readinesse. and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deale to turn out of English into Latine, than contrariwise.

Furthermore we see many can understand Latine, that cannot speak it; and when they read the Latine word in the booke, can tell you the English thereof at any time; but when they have laid away their books, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this fore well, and maketh those words, which he understandeth, to be readiest by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomly.

These preceptes well kept will bring a man cleane past the use of this grammar booke, and make him as readie at his booke, and so meete to futher things, whereof it were out of season to give preceptes here. And therefore this may be for this purpose inough, which to good schoolemaisters and skilfull is not so needfull; to other meaner and lesse practised it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An ADVERTISEMENT to the Reader.

IN this edition, for the greater profit and ease both of the master and scholar, in the English rules, and Latin syntax, those words, wherein the force of the example lieth, are noted with letters, where need is: the governor, director, or guider, or that which is in the place of it, with ^a; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with ^b: as, ^b Venit ad me ^a quidam. p. 45.

And if there be more governors, or governed; each of the former is noted with ^a, and the latter with ^b: as, ^a Rex et ^a regina ^b beati. p. 47. ^a Cujus est domus? Non ^b vestra, sed ^b nostra p. 53.

But where the nature of the construction seemed to require it, the number of letters is increased in their proper order: as ^a Pudet ^b me negligentiae. p. 63. Felix, ^c quem ^b faciunt aliena ^a pericula cautum. p. 49.

And where it so happeneth, that the governing word is not expressed, the governed hath two letters prefixed to it: as Habeo te ^{ab} loco parentis, that is, ^a in ^b loco. p. 71.

And if the force of the example lieth in one single word, it is noted only by the letter ^a: as, In ignem posita est, ^a fletur. p. 68.

By these helps, in saying the examples, children may, where or when the master pleaseth, render again only those words, which are the example: as saying, Quis, nisi ^b mentis ^a inops, oblatum respuat aurum? they may repeat again, ^a inops ^b mentis. p. 55.

Moreover both in the English and Latin syntax, where words, of a different kind or signification are contained under one rule, they are marked with the figures 1, 2, 3, &c. which are again put to the examples, that belong to each of them. See p. 47, 52.

The Greek Letters α, β, &c. in the body of the book refer to the Notes at the bottom of the same page.

And the diphthongs ae and oe are printed in two distinct letters, and not in one character æ and œ; the pronunciation of which may be learnt from the following page.

Lastly, in order to assist children in their pronunciation of Latin, as almost* all words in that language, containing more than two syllables; have the accent or elevation of the voice, either upon the last syllable but one, or the last but two; where it is on the last but one, it is noted thro' the Introduction with this mark (˘) over the vowel: as, amāre. So that were that mark is not found, the accent must be placed upon the last syllable but two; and in words consisting but of two syllables always on the first.

* See the Latin grammar, p. 25.

The Latin letters are thus written.

The capital letters.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U
V X Y Z *a.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V X Y Z.

The small letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter, which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self. And there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*: whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*.

A consonant is a letter, which must needs be sounded with a vowel, as, *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are consonants.

A syllable is the pronouncing of one letter, or more, with one breath: as, *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable. And of them there be four in number: namely, *ae, oe, au, eu*: wherunto is added *ei*: as, *Aenas, coena, audio, euge, hei*.

Instead of *ae* and *oe* we commonly do pronounce *e. ß*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

The capital letters.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The small letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

a This first alphabet expresses the ancient Roman capitals, in which the letters U and V have the same form, whether vowels or consonants. *ß* The diphthongs *ae* and *oe* are often printed in one character, *æ* and *œ*; but the pronunciation is the same, as when the letters stand separate.

P R E.

P R E C A T I O.

DO MINE Pater, coeli et terrae effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum ceteris naturae viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinae gratiae tuae: ut non modò, quae ad cognoscendum te et Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant, intelligam; sed etiam totà & mente et voluntate persequar, et indies benignitate tuâ tum doctrinâ tum pietate proficiam: ut, qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendere dona tua facias ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis majestatis tuae.

AMEN.

A P R A Y E R.

O ALMIGHTY Lord and merciful Father, maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance ask it of thee, beautify by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardness of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me: that I may not only understand those things, which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesus our Saviour; but also with my whole heart and will, constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou, which workest all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me to the endless glory and honour of thine immortal majesty. SO BE IT.

All the editions, which I have seen, since the year 1607 have it a mente in this place; but all to that time totâ, which appears to be the true reading from the words, with my whole heart, in the English prayer.

A N

AN INTRODUCTION

OF THE

Eight parts of Latin speech.

IN speech be these eight parts following :

NOUN,	} declined ;	ADVERB,	} undeclined.
PRONOUN,		CONJUNCTION	
VERB,		PREPOSITION,	
PARTICIPLE,		INTERJECTION	

OF A NOUN,

A NOUN is the name of a thing ^a.

Of nouns some be substantives, and some be adjectives.

A NOUN substantive standeth by it self, and requireth not another word to be joined with it to shew its signification : as, *homo*, a man ; *domus*, an house ; *bonitas*, goodnes.

And it is declined with one article ; as, *hic magister*, a master, or else with two at the most ; as, *hic* and *haec parens*, a parent, father or mother.

A NOUN adjective cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joined with another word ; as, *bonus*, good ; *pulcher*, fair.

And it is declined either with three terminations ; as, *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum* : or else with three articles ; as, *hic*, *haec*, *hoc felix*, happy ; *hic* and *haec levis*, *hoc leve*, light,

A NOUN substantive either is proper to the thing that it be-tokeneth ; as *Edvardus* is my proper name : or else is common to more ; as, *homo* is a name common to all men.

^a By thing we are to understand here all sorts of beings, real or imaginary, with their affections or properties. The words which followed this definition, (*viz.* that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood) having been justly esteemed by many both obscure and unnecessary, are therefore omitted.

NUMBERS

NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

IN nouns be two numbers; the singular, and the plural. The singular number speaketh but of one: as, *lapis*, a stone. The plural number speaketh of more than one: as, *lapides*, stones.

CASES OF NOUNS.

NOUNS be declined with six cases, singularly and plurally; the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative case cometh before the verb, and answereth to this question, *who?* or, *what?* as, *Magister docet*, The master teacheth.

The genitive case is known by this token, *of*; and answereth to this question, *whose?* or *whereof?* as, *doctrina magistri*, the learning of the master.

The dative case is known by this token, *to*; and answereth to this question, *to whom?* or, *to what?* as, *Do librum magistro*, I give a book to the master.

The accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to this question, *whom?* or, *what?* as, *Amo magistrum*, I love the master.

The vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, *O magister*, O master.

The ablative case is commonly joined with prepositions serving to the ablative case: as, *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Also, *in*, *with*, *through*, *for* *a*, *from*, *by*, and *than* after the comparative degree, are signs of the ablative case.

ARTICLES.

ARTICLES are borrowed of the pronoun, and be thus declined β .

α For is sometimes also the sign of a dative case. β An Article is only the sign of a gender, without any signification of its own. And therefore the Latin tongue has properly no articles, though grammarians have introduced them in imitation of the Greeks; for *hic*, *haec*, *hec*, are always pronouns, and have a distinct sense from that of the word they are joined with: as, *hic vir*, does not barely signify a man, but this man.

Singulariter,

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
Masc. Foem. Neut.		Masc. Foem. Neut.	
Nominativo	<i>Hic, haec, hoc,</i>	Nom.	<i>Hi, hae, haec,</i>
Genitivo	<i>Hujus, hujus, hujus</i>	Gen.	<i>Horum, harum, harum,</i>
Dativo	<i>Huic, huic, huic,</i>	Dat.	<i>His, his, his,</i>
Accusativo	<i>Hunc, hanc, hoc,</i>	Acc.	<i>Hos, has, haec,</i>
Vocativo	<i>caret,</i>	Voc.	<i>caret,</i>
Ablativo	<i>Hoc, hac, hoc,</i>	Abl.	<i>His, his, his.</i>

GENDERS OF NOUNS.

GENDERS of nouns be seven ; the masculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, the doubtful, and the epicene.

The masculine gender is declined with this article, *hic* : as, *hic vir*, a man.

The feminine gender is declined with this article, *haec* : as, *haec mulier*, a woman.

The neuter gender is declined with this article, *hoc* : as, *hoc saxum*, a stone.

The common of two is declined with *hic* and *haec* : as, *hic et haec parens*, a parent, father or mother.

The common of three is declined with *hic*, *haec* and *hoc* : as, *hic, haec, hoc felix*, happy.

The doubtful gender is declined with *hic* or *haec* : as, *hic vel haec dies*, a day.

The epicene gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both sexes ^a are signified : as, *hic passer*, a sparrow ; *haec aquila*, an eagle, both he and she.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

There be five declensions of substantives.

THE first is, when the genitive and dative case singular end in *ae*, the accusative in *am*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *a* ; the nominative plural in *ae*, the ge-

^a See the Latin grammar, p. 82, n. a.

nitive in *drum*, the dative in *is*, the accusative in *as*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *is*: as in example.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>haec</i> Mus-a, a song,	N. <i>hae</i> Mus-ae, songs,
G. <i>hujus</i> Mus-ae of a song,	G. <i>harum</i> Mus-arum, of songs,
D. <i>huic</i> Mus-ae to a song,	D. <i>his</i> Mus-is to songs,
A. <i>hanc</i> Mus-am, a song,	A. <i>has</i> Mus-as, songs,
V. <i>ô</i> Mus-a, o song,	V. <i>ô</i> Mus-ae, o songs,
A. <i>ab hac</i> Mus-â, from a song,	A. <i>ab his</i> Mus-is from songs,

Haec men-sa, ae, a table. *Hic* poët-a, ae, a poet. *Hic et haec* conviv-a, ae. a guest.

Obs. 1. *Filia*, a daughter; *nata*, a daughter; *equa*, a mare, do make the dative and the ablative plural, *is* or in *abus*.

Obs. 2. Also *dea*, a goddess; *mula*, a she mule; *libërta*, a free woman; make the dative and the ablative plural in *abus* only *a*.

The second is, when the genitive case singular ends in *i*, the dative in *o*, the accusative in *um*, the vocative for the most part like the nominative; the ablative in *o*; the nominative plural in *i*, the genitive in *orum*, the dative in *is*, the accusative in *os*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *is*: as in example.

Singulariter,	Pluraliter,
N. <i>hic</i> Magist-er, a master,	N. <i>hi</i> Magist-r-i, masters,
G. <i>huj.</i> Magist-r-i, of a master,	G. <i>hor.</i> Magist-orum, of masters,
D. <i>huic</i> Magist-ro, to a master,	D. <i>his</i> Magist-r-is, to masters,
A. <i>hunc</i> Magist-r-um, a master,	A. <i>hos</i> Magist-r-os, masters,
V. <i>ô</i> Magist-er, o master,	V. <i>ô</i> Magist-r-i, O masters,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> Magist-r-o, by a master,	A. <i>ab his</i> Magist-r-is, by masters, &

Hic lib-er, ri, a book. *Hic* pu-er, puer-i, a boy. *Hic* vir, i, a man.

Obs. 1. When the nominative endeth in *us*, the vocative singular shall end in *e*; except *Deus*, God that maketh *ô Deus*

a See the Latin Grammar, p. 22. & Since all the cases, which follow the genitive singular, are formed from it (except the vocative singular) Children should be told that case; otherwise they will be at a loss to decline many nouns of this and the following declension, the formation of whose genitive singular is not exactly the same with the examples here given.

Singulariter,

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
N.	hic	Domin-us, a lord,	N.	hi	Domin-i, lords,
G.	hujus	Domin-i, of a lord,	G.	hor.	Domin-orum, of lords,
D.	huic	Domin-o, to a lord,	D.	his	Domin-is, to lords,
A.	hunc	Domin-um, a lord,	A.	hos	Domin-os, lords,
V.	o	Domin-e, o lord,	V.	o	Domin-i, o lords,
A.	ab hoc	Domin-o, by a lord,	A.	ab his	Domin-is, by lords,
Hic corv-us, i, a raven			Haec aln-us, i, an alder-tree.		

Obs. 2 When the nominative endeth in *ius*, if it be a proper name of a man, the vocative shall end in *i*: as *Nominative hic Georgius, Voc. ô Georgi, George*. Also, *filius*, a son, maketh *ô fili*: and *genius*, a genius, *ô geni* &c.

Obs. 3. Also these nouns following make their vocative singular in *e*; or in *us*: as *lucus*, a grove; *populus*, a people; *chorus*, choir; *fluvius* a river &c.

Obs. 4. Note also, that all nouns of the neuter gender, of what declension soever they be, have the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative alike in both numbers; and in the plural number they end all in *a*: as in example.

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
N.	hoc	Regn-um, a kingdom,	N.	haec	Regn-a, kingdoms,
G.	huij	Regn-i of a kingdom,	G.	hor.	Regn-orum of kingdoms,
D.	huic	Regn-o. to a kingdom,	D.	his	Regn-is, to kingdoms,
A.	hoc	Regn-um, a kingdom,	A.	haec	Regn-a, kingdoms,
V.	ô	Regn-um, o kingdom,	V.	ô	Regn-a, o kingdoms,
A.	ab hoc	Regn-o, from a kingdom,	A.	ab his	Regn-is, from kingdoms,
Hoc damn-um, i, a loss. Hoc mal-um, i, an apple. Hoc verb-um, i, a word.					

Obs. Except *ambo*. both; and *duo*, two; which make the neuter gender in *o*, and be thus declined:

Pluraliter,					
Nom.	Amb-o	amb-ae,	amb-o,	both,	
Gen.	Amb-orum,	amb-arum,	amb-orum,	of both,	
Dat.	Amb-obus,	amb-abus,	amb-obus,	to both,	
Acc.	Amb-os.	amb-as,	amb-o,	both,	
Voc.	Amb-o,	amb-ae,	amb-o	both,	
Abl.	Amb-obus,	amb-abus,	amb-obus,	with both.	

α Filius is placed as it stands here in some ancient editions.
Latin grammar, p. 22, n. 1.

THE third is, when the genitive singular endeth in *is*, the dative in *i*; the accusative in *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both; the vocative like the nominative; the ablative in *e*, or *i*, and sometimes in both: the nominative plural in *es*; the genitive in *um*, and sometimes in *ium*, the dative in *ibus*; the accusative in *es*; the vocative like the nominative; the ablative in *ibus*: as in example.

Singulariter.

N. *haec* Nub-es, a cloud,
 G. *hujus* Nub-is, of a cloud,
 D. *huic* Nub-i, to a cloud,
 A. *hanc* Nub-em, a cloud,
 V. *ô* Nub-es, o cloud,
 A. *ab hac* Nub-e, from a cloud,
 N. *hic* Lap-is, a stone,
 G. *hujus* Lapid-is, of a stone,
 D. *huic* Lapid-i, to a stone,
 A. *hunc* Lapid-em, a stone,
 V. *ô* Lap-is, o stone,
 A. *ab hoc* Lapid-e, from a stone,
 N. *hoc* Op-us, a work,
 G. *hujus* Oper-is, of a work,
 D. *huic* Oper-i, to a work,
 A. *hoc* Op-us, a work,
 V. *ô* Op-us, o work,
 A. *ab hoc* Oper-e, from a work,
 N. *hic* } Par-ens, a parent,
et haec }
 G. *hujus* Parent-is, of a parent,
 D. *huic* Parent-i, to a parent,
 A. *hunc* } Parent-em a parent,
et hanc }
 V. *ô* Par-ens, o parent,
 A. *ab hoc* } Parent-e, by a parent,
et hac }

Pluraliter.

N. *hae* Nu-hes, clouds,
 G. *harum* Nub-ium, of clouds,
 D. *his* Nub-ibus, to clouds,
 A. *has* Nub-es, clouds,
 V. *ô* Nub-es, o clouds,
 A. *ab his* Nubi-bus, from clouds,
 N. *hi* Lapid-es, stones,
 G. *ho-um* Lapid-um, of stones,
 D. *his* Lapid-ibus, to stones,
 A. *hos* Lapid-es, stones,
 V. *ô* Lapid-es, o stones,
 A. *ab his* Lapid-ibus, frō stones,
 N. *haec* Oper-a works,
 G. *horum* Oper-um of works,
 D. *his* Oper-ibus, to works,
 A. *haec* Oper-a, works,
 V. *ô* Oper-a o works,
 A. *ab his* Oper-ibus frō works,
 N. *hi* } Parent-es, parents,
et hae }
 G. *hor* } Parent-um, of parents,
et har }
 D. *his* Parent-ibus, to parents,
 A. *hos* } Parent-es, parents,
et has }
 V. *ô* Parent-es, o parents,
 A. *ab his* Parent-ibus, by parents,

Hic pan-is, is, a loaf. *Hic* pat-er, patr-is, a father. *Haec* virt-us, virtut-is, virtue. *Hoc* cap-ut, capit-is, an head. *Hoc* calc-ar, calcar-is, a spur. *Hoc* anim-al, animal-is, an animal. *Hoc* cubil-e, is, a bed-chamber. *Hic* vel *haec* bub-o, bubon-is, an owl.

THE fourth is, when the genitive case singular endeth in *us*, the dative in *ui*, the accusative in *um*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *u*; the nominative plural in *us*, the genitive in *uum*, the dative in *ibus*, the accusative in *us*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *ibus*: as in example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
N. <i>hic</i>	Grad-us, a step,	N. <i>hi</i>	Grad-us, steps,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Grad- <i>us</i> , of a step,	G. <i>horum</i>	Grad-uum, of steps,
D. <i>huic</i>	Grad- <i>ui</i> , to a step,	D. <i>his</i>	Grad-ibus, to steps,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Grad-um, a step,	A. <i>hos</i>	Grad-us, steps,
V. <i>ó</i>	Grad-us, o step,	V. <i>ó</i>	Grad-us, o steps,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Grad-u, from a step,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Grad-ibus, frō steps a.

Hic fruct-us, *us*, fruit. *Haec* man-us, *us*, an hand. *Haec* portic-us *us*, a porch. *Hoc* corn-u, u, an horn.

THE fifth is, when the genitive and dative case singular end in *ei* & the accusative in *em*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *e*; the nominative plural in *es*, the genitive in *orum*, the dative in *ibus*, the accusative in *es*, the vocative like the nominative, the ablative in *ibus*: as in example.

Singulariter.		Pluraliter.	
N. <i>haec</i>	Faci-es, a face,	N. <i>hae</i>	Faci-es, faces,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Faci- <i>ei</i> , of a face,	G. <i>harum</i>	Faci- <i>orum</i> , of faces,
D. <i>huic</i>	Faci- <i>ei</i> , to a face,	D. <i>his</i>	Faci- <i>ibus</i> , to faces,
A. <i>hanc</i>	Faci-em, a face,	A. <i>has</i>	Faci-es, faces,
V. <i>ó</i>	Faci-es, o face,	V. <i>ò</i>	Faci-es, o faces,
A. <i>ab hac</i>	Faci-e, from a face,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Faci- <i>ibus</i> , frō faces.

Haec aci-es, *ei*, an edge. *Haec* res, *ei*, a thing.

Obs. All nouns of the fifth declension be of the feminine gender, except *dies*, a day; and *meridies*, mid-day.

a Nouns in *us* of this declension being regularly masculine by the Latin grammar, the example of *manus* here is alter'd to *gradus*; as in the following declension *meridies* for a like reason has in some former editions been changed into *facies*. See the Latin grammar, p. 13. & *Fides*, faith, in the gen, and dat. singular is sounded *fid-ei*.

An Introduction of the

The declining of adjectives.

A NOUN adjective of three terminations is declined after the first and second declension of substantives: as,

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Bon-us,	bon-a,	Bonum,	N. Bon-i,	bon-ae,	bon-a,
G. Bon-i.	bon-ae,	bon-i,	G. Bon-orum,	bon-ârû,	bon-ôrû
D. Bon-o,	bon-ae,	bon-o,	D. Bon-is,	bon-is,	bon-is,
A. Bon-um	bon-am,	bon-um,	A. Bon-os,	bon-as,	bon-a,
V. Bon-e,	bon-a	bon-um,	V. Bon-i,	bon-ae,	bon-a,
A. Bon-o,	bon-â	bon-o,	A. Bon-is,	bon-is,	bon-is.

Tard-us, a, um, *slow*. Nig-er, nigr-a, um, *black*. Satur, a, um, *full*.

Obs. There are besides these certain nouns adjective, that make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*: which be these that follow, with their compounds.

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
N.	F.	N.	N.	F.	N.
N. Un-us,	un-a,	un-um,	N. Un-i,	un-ae,	un-a,
G. Un-ius,	un-ius,	un-ius,	G. Un-orum,	un-ârû,	un-ôrû,
D. Un-i,	un-i,	un-i,	D. Un-is,	un-is,	un-is,
A. Un-um,	un-am,	un-um,	A. Un-os,	un-as,	un-a,
V. Un-e,	un-a,	un-um,	V. Un-i,	un-ae,	un-a,
A. Un-o,	un-â	un-o,	A. Un-is,	un-is,	un-is.*

* *Unus*, one, hath seldom the plural number, but when it is joined with a word that lacketh the singular number: as, *unae litera*, one letter or epistle; *una moenia*, one wall.

Obs. In like manner be declined *solus*, alone; *totus*, the whole; and also *alius*^a, another; *alter*, the other; *ullus*, any; *nullus*, none; *uter*, either; *neuter*, neither: saving that these fix last want the vocative case.

^a *Alius* hath aliud neuter and alter in the genitive case is founded aliterius.

A NOUN adjective of three articles is declined after the third declension of substantives: as, *tristis*, sad; *felix*, happy.

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
N. <i>hic</i>	} Trist-is, hoc triste-e,	N. <i>hi</i>	} Trist-es, haec trist-ia,
et <i>haec</i>		et <i>hae</i>	
G. <i>hujus</i>	Trist-is,	G. <i>hor.</i>	} Trist-ium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Trist-i,	har. <i>hor.</i>	
A. <i>hunc</i>	} Trist-em, hoc trist-e,	D. <i>his</i>	Trist-ibus,
et <i>hunc</i>		A. <i>hos</i>	} Trist-es, haec trist-ia
V. <i>ô</i>	Trist-is, et trist-e,	et <i>has</i>	
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	} Trist-i,	V. <i>ô</i>	Trist-es, et trist-ia,
haec hoc		A. <i>ab his</i>	Trist-ibus a

Lev-is et lev-e, is, *light*. Meli-or et meli-us, meliôr-is, *better*. Acr-is, ac-r-e; or ac-r-is, et ac-r-e; is, *sharp*. Celer, celer-is celer-e; o celer-is, et celer-e; is *swift*.

Singulariter,		Pluraliter,	
N. <i>hic</i>	} Felix,	N. <i>hi</i>	} Felic-es, haec felic-ia,
haec hoc		et <i>hae</i>	
G. <i>hujus</i>	Felic-is,	G. <i>hor.</i>	} Felic-ium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Felic-i,	har. <i>hor.</i>	
A. <i>hunc</i>	} Felic-em, hoc fel-ix,	D. <i>his</i>	Felic-ibus,
et <i>hunc</i>		A. <i>hos</i>	} Felic-es, haec felic-ia,
V. <i>ô</i>	Fel-ix,	et <i>has</i>	
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	} Felic-e vel felic-i,	V. <i>ô</i>	Felic-es, et felic-ia,
haec hoc		A. <i>ab his</i>	Felic-ibus.

Cap-ax, capâc-is *capable*. In-gens, ingént-is, *great*. Sol-ers solênt-is *subtle*. Vet-us veter-is, *old*.

COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES, whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form comparison β .

There be three degrees of comparison; the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

a In this and all words declined with three articles, those cases which have but one termination expressed, end alike in all genders. β See the Latin grammar p. 33. 1. 8. C 3.

The positive betokeneth a thing absolutely without excess : as, *durus*, hard.

The comparative somewhat exceedeth its positive in signification : as, *durior*, harder, or more hard.

And it is formed of the first case of its positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us* : as,

Of *duri*, hard ; *hic et haec duri-or*, *hoc duri-us*, harder :

tristi, sad ; *hic et haec tristi-or*, *hoc tristi-us*, sadder :

dulci, sweet : *hic et haec dolci-or*, *hoc dolci-us*, sweeter.

The superlative exceedeth its positive in the highest degree : as, *durissimus*, hardest, most, or very hard.

And it is formed of the first case of its positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *ss* and *simus* : as,

Of *duri*, hard ; *duri-ssimus*, hardest :

tristi, sad ; *tristi-ssimus*, saddest :

dulci, sweet ; *dulci-ssimus*, sweetest.

Obs. 1. From these general rules are excepted these that follow :

<i>Bonus</i> ,	good ;	<i>melior</i> ,	better ;	<i>optimus</i> ,	best.
<i>Malus</i> ,	bad ;	<i>pejor</i> ,	worse ;	<i> pessimus</i> ,	worst.
<i>Magnus</i> ,	great ;	<i>major</i> ,	greater ;	<i> maximus</i> ,	greatest.
<i>Parvus</i> ,	little,	<i>minor</i> ,	less ;	<i> minimus</i> ,	least.
<i>Multus</i> ,	} much ;			<i> plurimus</i> ,	} most.
<i>Multa</i> ,				<i> plurima</i> ,	
<i>Multum</i> ,		<i> plus</i> ,	more ;	<i> plurimum</i> ,	

Obs. 2. If the positive endeth in *er*, the superlative is formed of the nominative case, by adding *rimus* : as, *pulcher*, fair ; *pulcher-rimus*, fairest.

Obs. 3. These adjectives ending in *lis* make the superlative by changing *is* into *limus* : as,

<i>Agil-is</i> ,	nimble ;	<i>agil-limus</i> ,	nimblest.
<i>Facil-is</i> ,	easy ;	<i>facil-limus</i> ,	easiest.
<i>Gracil-is</i> ,	slender ;	<i>gracil-limus</i> ,	slenderest.
<i>Humil-is</i> ,	low ;	<i>humil-limus</i> ,	lowest.
<i>Simil-is</i> ,	like ;	<i>simil-limus</i> ,	likest &c.

* See Ainsworth's preface to his Dictionary, page xxiii. ed. 2. But see also Lat. gram. p. 34. n. 6.

All other adjectives ending in *lis* do follow the general rule foregoing: as, *utili-s*, useful; *utili-ssimus*, very useful.

Obj. 4. Also if a vowel come before *us*, the comparison is made by *magis*, more, and *maximè*, most: as,

Pius, pious; *magis pius*, more pious; *maximè pius*, most pious.

Afsiduus, constant; *magis afsiduus*, more constant; *maximè afsiduus*, most constant *.

* So *arduus*, lofty; *igneus*, fiery; *impius*, wicked; *strenuus*, stout; &c.

OF A PRONOUN.

A PRONOUN is a part of speech put for a noun, in shewing and rehearsing.

There be fifteen pronouns:

<i>ego</i> , I;	<i>iste</i> , that;	<i>suus</i> , his;
<i>tu</i> , thou;	<i>hic</i> , this;	<i>noster</i> , ours;
<i>sui</i> , of himself;	<i>is</i> , he;	<i>vester</i> , yours;
<i>ille</i> , he;	<i>meus</i> , mine;	<i>nostras</i> , of our country;
<i>ipse</i> , himself;	<i>tuus</i> , thine;	<i>vestras</i> , of your country.

Whereof four only have the vocative case: *tu*, *meus*, *noster*, and *nostras* a.

To these may be added their compounds: *egomet*, I myself; *tute*, thou thyself; *idem*, the same: and also *qui*, who, or what.

These eight pronouns, *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*, are called *primitives*; because they are not derived of others. And they be also called *demonstratives*, because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And these six, *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is* & *idem*, and *qui*, are called *relatives*; because they rehearse a thing, that was spoken of before.

These seven, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, and *vestras*, are called *derivatives*; because they are derived of their primitives, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*.

a All the pronouns, as Vossius observes, have the vocative case, except *ego* and *sui*, which latter also wants the nominative; but because the rest are seldom used by Latin authors in the vocative case, therefore grammarians commonly assign it to those four only, which are here mentioned. & The Latin grammar adds *iple* to these. p. 36.

There

There belong to a pronoun these five things: number, case, and gender, as are in a noun; declension, and person, as here follow.

DECLENSIONS OF PRONOUNS.

There be four declensions of pronouns.

THESE three, *ego, tu, sui*, are of the first declension, and be thus declined:

<i>Singulariter,</i>	
Nom.	Ego, I,
Gen.	Mei, of me,
Dat.	Mihi, to me,
Acc.	Me, me,
Voc.	caret,
Abl.	a Me, by me,

Nom.	Tu, thou or you,
Gen.	Tui, of thee,
Dat.	Tibi, to thee,
Acc.	Te, thee,
Voc.	ò Tu, o thou,
Abl.	a Te, by thee.

<i>Pluraliter,</i>	
Nom.	Nos. we,
Gen.	Nostr-um vel i, of us,
Dat.	Nobis, to us,
Acc.	Nos, us,
V.	caret,
A.	a Nobis, by us.

Nom.	Vos, ye,
Gen.	Vestr-um vel i, of you,
Dat.	Vobis, to you,
Acc.	Vos, you,
Voc.	ò Vos, o ye,
Abl.	a Vobis, by you,

Singulariter and Pluraliter,

Nominativo	caret,
Genitivo	Sui, of himself; or themselves,
Dativo	Sibi, to himself; or themselves,
Accusativo	Se, himself; or themselves,
Vocativo	caret,
Ablativo	a Se, by himself; or themselves,

THESE six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is*, and *qui*, are of the second declension and be thus declined:

a Himself. or itself. *Obi* Ego, tu, sui, are pronouns substantive of the same gender with the person, or thing, which they respect; and all the rest are pronouns adjective.

Singulariter,

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ist-e,	ist-a,	ist-ud,	N. Ist-i,	ist-ae,	ist-a,
G. Ist-ius,	ist-ius,	ist-ius,	G. Ist-orum,	ist-árum,	ist-órum
D. Ist-i,	ist-i,	ist-i,	D. Ist-is,	ist-is,	ist-is,
A. Ist-um,	ist-am,	ist-ud,	A. Ist-os,	ist-as,	ist-a,
V. caret,			V. caret,		
A. Ist-o,	ist-a	ist-o,	A. Ist-is,	ist-is,	ist-is.

Obs. *Ille* is declined like *iste*; and also *ipse*, saving that the neuter gender in the nominative and accusative case singular maketh *ipsum*.

Nominativo, hic, haec, hoc: Genitivo, hujus: Dativo, huic: &c. as afore in the noun.

<i>Singulariter,</i>				<i>Pluraliter,</i>			
Nom.	Is,	ea,	id,	Nom.	Ii,	cae,	ea,
Gen.	Ejus,	ejus,	ejus,	Gen.	Eórum,	eárum,	eórum,
Dat.	Ei,	ei,	ei,	Dat.	Iis	<i>vel</i> eis,	
Acc.	Eum,	eam,	id,	Acc.	Eos,	eas,	ea,
Voc.	<i>caret,</i>			Voc.	<i>caret,</i>		
Abl.	Eo,	eâ,	eo,	Abl.	Iis	<i>vel</i> eis.	

Nom.	Qui,	quae,	quod,	Nom. Qui,	quae,	quae,
Gen.	Cujus,	cujus,	cujus,	Gen. Quorū,	quarū,	quorū,
Dat.	Cui,	cui,	cui,	Dat. Quibus	vel queis,	
Acc.	Quem,	quam,	quod,	Acc. Quos,	quas,	quae,
Voc.	caret,			Voc. caret,		
Abl.	Quo,	quâ,	quo vel quâ	Abl. Quibus	vel queis &	

Obs. Likewise *quis, quae, quid*, who, or what is thus declined, whether it be interrogative or indefinite γ .

THESE five, *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester*, are of the third declension, and be declined like nouns adjective of three terminations in this wise:

α *Qui* in the ablative singular is of all genders. β The dative and ablative case plural of *is* and *qui* are the same in all genders. γ See the compounds of *quis* in the Latin Grammar, p. 38, 39.

Singulariter,

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Me-us,	mea,	me-um,	N. Me-i,	me-ae.	me-a,
G. Me-i,	me-ae,	me-i,	G. Meó-rum,	meá-rū,	meó-rū,
D. Me-o,	me-ae,	me-o,	D. Me-is.	me-is,	me-is,
A. Me-um,	me-am,	me-um.	A. Me-os,	me-as,	me-a,
V. Mi,	me-a,	me-um.	V. Me-i,	me-ae,	me-a,
A. Me-o,	me-â,	me-o,	A. Me-is,	me-is,	me-is.

Noſt-er, noſtr-a, um. Veſt-er, veſtr-a, um.

NOSTRAS and *veſtras* are of the fourth declenſion, and be thus declined, as alſo *cujas* ^a.

Singulariter,			Pluraliter,		
N. <i>hic</i>	} Noſtr-as,	}	N. <i>hi</i>	} Noſtrát-es,	} haecnoſ-
<i>haec hoc</i>			<i>et hae</i>		
G. <i>hujus</i>	} Noſtrát-is,	}	G. <i>hor</i>	} Noſtrat-ium,	} [trat-ia,
D. <i>huic</i>			<i>har hor.</i>		
A. <i>hunc</i>	} Noſtrát-em,	} [ſtras,	D. <i>his</i>	} Noſtrat-ibus,	} [ſtrat-ia
<i>et hanc</i>			A. <i>hos</i>		
V. <i>ô</i>	} Noſtr-as,	} [ſtrát-i	<i>et has</i>	} Noſtr-âtes,	} haec no-
A. <i>abboc</i>			V. <i>ô</i>		
<i>haec hoc</i>	} Noſtrát-e,	} vel no-	Ai <i>ab his</i>	} Noſtrat-es,	} etnoſtrat-

Obſ. *Noſtras*, *veſtras*, and *cujas* are called *gentiles*; becauſe they properly betoken a relation to countries or nations, to ſects or factions.

A PRONOUN hath three PERSONS.

THE firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as, *ego*, I; *nos*, we.

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as, *tu*, thou; *vos* ye. And of this perſon is alſo every vocative caſe.

The third perſon is ſpoken of: as, *ille*, he; *illi*, they. And therefore all nouns, pronouns, and participles, be of the third perſon γ : except *ego*, *nos*; *tu*, and *vos*.

^a See the Latin Grammar, p. 36. ^b See Latin Grammar, p. 36.

^{\gamma} Adjectives and participles are not ſtrictly ſpeaking of any perſon, but may joined to ſubſtantives of all perſons.

OF A VERB.

A VERB is a part of speech declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth *doing*: as, *Amo*, I love: or *suffering*; as, *Amor*, I am loved: or *being*; as, *Sum*, I am.

Of verbs such as have different persons, be called personals: as, *Ego amo*, I love; *Tu amas*, thou lovest.

And such as have not different persons, be called impersonals, as, *taedet*, it irketh; *oportet*, it behoveth ^a.

Of verbs personal there be five kinds; active, passive, neuter, deponent, and common.

A VERB active endeth in *o*, and betokeneth *to do*; as, *Amo*, I love: and by putting to *r* it may be a passive; as, *Amor*.

A VERB passive endeth in *or*, and betokeneth *to suffer*; as *Amor*, I am loved: and by putting away *r* it may be an active as, *Amo*.

A VERB neuter endeth in *o* or *m*, and cannot take *r* like a passive: as, *Curro*, I run; *Sum*, I am: and yet in signification is sometimes active; as, *Curro*, I run: and sometimes passive; as, *Aegroto*, I am sick.

A VERB deponent endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet in signification is either active; as, *Loquor verbum*, I speak a word: or neuter; as, *Glorior*, I boast.

A VERB common endeth in *r*, and yet in signification is both active and passive: as, *Señor te*, I follow thee; *Señor a te*, I am followed by thee ^c.

M O O D S.

THERE be six moods; the indicative, the imperative, the optative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

^a See p. 38 of this Introduction, and the Latin grammar, p. 39. ^c The example given of the verb common in former editions was *oscuro*; but the reason for the alteration may be seen in the Latin grammar p. 40. n. a. ^γ Of these six moods the optative and potential strictly speaking may be comprehended under the subjunctive, with which they agree in form.

The

The indicative mood sheweth or declareth ^a; as, *Ego, amo*, I love: or else asketh a question; as, *Amas tu?* Dost thou love.

The imperative mood biddeth, or commandeth: as, *Ama*, Love thou ^c.

The optative mood wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *would, o that, or, I wish*: as, *Utinam amem*, I wish, I love: and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joined with it.

The potential mood is known by these signs, *may, can, might, would, should, could, or ought*; as, *Amem*, I may or can love: without an adverb joined with it.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with it ^γ: as, *cum amarem*, when I loved. And it dependeth upon another verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, *Cum amarem, eram miser*; When I loved, I was a wretch.

The infinitive mood signifieth *to do, to suffer, or, to be*; and hath neither number, nor person, nor nominative case before it; and is known commonly by this sign *to*; as, *amare*, to love.

GERUNDS.

TH E R E be moreover belonging to verbs certain words, called gerunds, ending in *di, do, and dum*; which have both an active and passive signification: as, *amandi*, of loving, or, of being loved; *amando*, in loving, or, in being loved; *amandum*, to love, or, to be loved.

^a The definition of this mood was before so darkly expressed, that some who have attempted to explain it, have scarce known what to make of it. As it stands now, it will agree with that in the Latin grammar p. 40. ^c To bid is an old English word; signifying to pray or intreat, which probably was the tense intended here; since both John Stanbridge and Dean Colet use it in their definitions of the imperative mood, which has sometimes that signification. See the Latin grammar, p. 41, n. γ. ^γ Or else an adverb, indefinite, or relative, &c. ^δ Look forward to p. 63. ^ε The active signification is most usual.

SUPINES

S U P I N E S.

THERE also pertain unto verbs two supines.

One endeth in *um*, and hath the signification of the verb actives as, *Eo amatum*, I go to love.

The other endeth in *u*, and hath for the most part the signification passive: as, *Difficilis amatu*, Hard to be loved.

T E N S E S.

THERE be six tenses or times; the present, the preterimperfect, the future imperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future perfect tense *a*.

The present tense speaketh of a thing as now doing, or being as, *Amo*, I love.

The preterimperfect tense speaketh of a thing as doing, or being at some time past: as, *Amabam*, I was loving or did love.

The future imperfect tense speaketh of a thing to be done, or to be hereafter, with this sign, *shall*, or *will*: as, *Amabo*, I shall, or will love *b*.

The preterperfect tense speaketh of a thing as now done, or having been, with this sign, *have*: as *Amavi*, I have loved.

The preterpluperfect tense speaketh of a thing as done, or having been, at some time past, with this sign, *had*: as, *Amaveram*, I had loved.

The future perfect tense speaks of a thing as done, or having been, at some time hereafter, with this sign, *shall* or *will have*: as *Amavero*, I shall have loved.

P E R S O N S.

THERE be also in verbs three persons in both numbers: as Singulariter, *Ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest; *ille amat*, he loveth:

Pluraliter, *Nos amamus*, we love; *vos amatis*, ye love; *illi amant*, they love.

a All time being either present, past, or future, Varro makes three imperfect tenses, and three perfect; the former of which speak of a thing as not finished, and the latter as finished and perfect, Lib. viii. de Lib. In which he was followed by our Grocyn, as Linacer observes, L. i. de tempore, Thus *amo*, *amabam*, *amabo* are imperfect tenses; *amavi*, *amaveram*, *amavero*, perfect. Which in English may be named the present-imperfect, preterimperfect, and future-imperfect; the present-perfect, preter-perfect and future-perfect. *b* The sign shall in this tense implies the will or purpose of another; the sign will, that of the person to which it is joined, except in the first persons. *c* See the Lat. gramm. p. 44. c. *c*.

D

CONJU-

CONJUGATIONS.

VERBS have four conjugations, which be known after this manner :

The first conjugation hath *a* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *amā-re, amāris.* *

The second conjugation hath *e* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *docē-re, docēris.*

The third conjugation hath *e* short before *re* and *ris* : as, *legere, legeris.*

The fourth conjugation hath *i* long before *re* and *ris* : as, *audire, audiris.* u.

* Except *do*, to give, and its compounds of the first conjugation.

Verbs in *O* of the four conjugations be declined after these examples.

A *M-O*, *amas, amā-v-i, am-ā-re, amān-di, amān-do,* }
aman-dum; amāt-um, amāt-u; am-ans, ama- } *to love.*
tū-rus :

Doc-o, doc-es, docu-i, doc-ē-re; docēn-di, docēn- }
do, docen-dum; doct-um, doct-u; doc-ens, docturus: } *to teach.*

Leg-o, leg-is, leg-i, leg-ere; legēn-di, legēndo, le- }
gēn-dum; lect-um, lect-u; leg-ens, lectū-rus : } *to read.*

Aud-io, aud-is, audi-v-i, aud-ire; audi-en-di, audi- }
ēn-do, audiēn-dum; audit-um, audit-u; audi-ens, } *to hear.*
auditū-rus :

α As Latin words of more than two syllables, in which the last syllable but one is long, have their accent upon that syllable, the mark of the accent is here used instead of that of the quantity, to distinguish the conjugations. And both here, and in all words thro' this Introduction, which have no accent upon that syllable, it must be pronounced short. But when the word hath but two syllables, or the accent is upon the third syllable from the end, the quantity is not known by the accent. See the Latin grammar, p. 14. n. γ. & The words printed in Italic are such, whose formation can't be known to children by this Introduction; but being first given them, they will easily conjugate any regular verbs in *O* by the following examples.

Indicative

Eight Parts of Speech.

39

Indicative mood.

Singular.

Plural.

I love, thou lovest, he loveth, | we love, ye love, they love.

or or or | or or or

do love ; dost love ; doth love ; do love ; do love , do love a.

<i>Present tense,</i>	Am-o,	as,	at,	amus,	atis,	ant.
	Doc-eo,	es,	et,	emus,	etis,	ent.
	Leg-o,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	unt.
	Aud-io,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	iunt.

I did love β.

<i>Preter- imper- fect tense.</i>	Am-ábam,	ábas,	ábat,	abámus,	abátis,	ábant.
	Doc-ébam,	ébas,	ébat,	ebámus,	ebatis,	ébant.
	Leg-ébam,	ébas,	ébat,	ebámus,	ebatis,	ébant.
	Aud-iébam,	iébas,	iébat	iebámus,	iebátis,	iébant.

I shall, or will love γ.

<i>Future imperf.</i>	Am-ábo,	ábis,	ábit,	abimus,	abitis,	ábunt.
	Doc-ébo,	ébis,	ébit,	ebimus,	ebitis,	ébunt.
	Leg-am,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
	Aud-iam,	ies,	iet,	iémus,	iétis,	ient.

<i>Preter- perfect tense,</i>	Amáv-i,	<i>I have loved δ.</i>				
	Docu-i,					
	Leg-i,					
	Audiv-i,					

<i>Preter- pluper- fect tense,</i>	Amav-eram,	<i>I had loved ε.</i>				
	Docu-eram,					
	I.eg-eram,					
	Audiv-eram,					

<i>Future perfect.</i>	Amav-ero,	<i>I shall have loved ζ.</i>				
	Docu-ero,					
	Leg ero,					
	Audiv-ero,					

α Or, I am loving, thou art loving, he is loving ; we are loving, ye are loving, they are loving. β Or, I was loving, thou wast loving he was loving : we were loving, etc. Sometimes I loved. γ Or, I shall be loving. And sometimes like the Imperative, especially in the second person singular. δ Or, I have been loving. And sometimes only I loved, without the sign have : Or, I had been loving. ζ The best grammarians observe, that this tense belongs to the Indicative mood, as well as to the Subjunctive.

*An Introduction of the***Imperative mood.**

	Singular,		Plural,	
	<i>Love</i>	<i>let him</i>	<i>let us</i>	<i>love</i>
	<i>thou,</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>love,</i>	<i>ye</i>
				<i>love.</i>
<i>Present</i>	{ Am-a, áto ; et, áto ; émus ; áte, atote ; ent, ánto ^a .			
<i>tense,</i>	{ Doc-e, éto ; eat, éto ; eámus ; éte, etóte ; eant, énto.			
	{ Leg-e, ito ; at, ito ; ámus ; ite, itóte ; ant, únto.			
	{ Aud-i, íto ; iat, íto, iámus ; ite ; itóte ; iant, iúnto,			

Optative mood.*I wish I may love.*

<i>Present</i>	{ Am-em, es, et, émus, étis, ent.				
<i>tense,</i>	{ Doc-eam, eas, eat, eámus, eátis, eant.				
<i>utinam,</i>	{ Leg-am, as, at, ámus, átis, ant.				
	{ And-iam, ias, iat, iámus, iátis, iant.				

I wish I did love.

<i>Preter-</i>	{ Am-árem, áres, áret, arémus, arétis, árent.				
<i>imperf.</i>	{ Doc-érem, éres, éret, erémus, erétis, érent.				
<i>tense,</i>	{ Leg-erem, eres, eret, erémus, erétis, erent.				
<i>utinam,</i>	{ Aud-írem, íres, íret, irémus, irétis, írent.				

<i>Preter-</i>	{ Amav-erim, } <i>I wish I have loved.</i>				
<i>perfect</i>	{ Docu-erim, } eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint.				
<i>tense,</i>	{ Leg-erim, }				
<i>utinam,</i>	{ Audiv-erim, }				

<i>Preter-</i>	{ Amav-íssem, } <i>I wish I had loved.</i>				
<i>pluperf.</i>	{ Docu-íssem, } ísses, ísset, íssémus, íssétis, íssent.				
<i>tense,</i>	{ Leg-íssem, }				
<i>utinam,</i>	{ Audiv-íssem, }				

<i>Future</i>	{ Amav-ero, } <i>I wish I shall have loved &.</i>				
<i>perfect</i>	{ Docu-ero, } eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint.]				
<i>utinam,</i>	{ Leg-ero, }				
	{ Audiv-ero, }				

^a The persons amet, amemus, ament are borrowed from the present tense of the subjunctive mood: and so in the other conjugations & The future imperfective tense of this mood is expressed by the present or preterimperfect tense. The future perfect in ro is not used with utinam.

Potential mood.

	Singular,			Plural,		
	<i>I may, can, would, or should love.</i>					
<i>Present tense,</i>	{	Am-em,	es, et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
		Doc-eam,	eas, eat,	eámus,	eátis,	eant.
		Leg-am,	as, at,	ámus,	átis,	ant.
		Aud-iam,	ias, iat,	iámus,	iátis,	iant.

I might, could would or should love.

<i>Preter- imper- fect tense,</i>	{	Am-árem,	áres, áret,	arémus,	arétis,	árent.
	{	Doc-érem,	éres, éret,	erémus,	erétis,	érent,
	{	Leg-erem,	eres, eret,	erémus,	erétis,	erent.
	{	Aud-írem,	íres, íret,	irémus,	irétis,	írent.

<i>Preter- perfect tense,</i>	{	Amav-erim,	<i>I may, or shou'd have loved α.</i>			
	{	Docu-erim,	{	eris, erit,	erimus, eritis,	erint.
	{	Leg-erim,				
	{	Audiv-erim,				

I might, could, would, or should have loved β.

<i>Preter- pluper- fect tense,</i>	{	Amav-íssem,	{	isses, ísset,	issémus, issétis, íssent.
	{	Docu-íssem,			
	{	Leg-íssem,			
	{	Audiv-íssem,			

[Future perfect,	{	Amav-ero,	{	I shall have loved γ. eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erint]		
	{	Docu-ero,				
	{	Leg-ero,				
	{	Audiv-ero,				

α Sometimes I may, can, might, could, would, or should love, like the present, or Imperfect; and sometimes imperatively. β Should, in this tense, as likewise in the present and preterimperfect, has often the same sense as ought, and signifies a duty. γ The future imperfect tense, of this mood is expressed by the present or preterimperfect tense. But the future perfect in eo as Johnson observes, has no potentiality, and therefore does not properly belong to this mood.

Subjunctive Mood.

Singular,

- Plural.

When I love &c.

Present tense, cum <i>a</i> .	{	Am-em,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
		Doc-eam,	eas,	eat,	eámus,	eátis,	eant.
		Leg-am,	as,	at,	ámus,	átis,	ant.
		Aud-iam,	ias,	iat,	iámus,	iátis,	iant.

When I did love.

Preter- imperf. tense, cum,	{	Am-árem,	áres,	áret,	arémus,	arétiſ,	árent,
		Doc-érem,	éres,	éret,	erémus,	erétiſ,	érent.
		Leg-erem,	eres,	eret,	erémus,	erétiſ,	erent.
		Aud-írem,	íres,	íret,	irémus,	irétiſ,	írent.

Preter- perfect tense, cum,	{	Amav-erim,	eris, erit,	<i>When I have loved.</i>			
		Docu-erim,		erimus,	eritiſ,	erint.	
		Leg-erim,					
		Audiv-erim,					

Preter- pluperf. tense, cum,	{	Amav-iſſem,	iſſes, iſſet,	<i>When I had loved.</i>			
		Docu-iſſem,		iſſemus,	iſſetiſ,	iſſent.	
		Leg-iſſem,					
		Audiv-iſſem,					

Future perfect. cum,	{	Amav-ero,	eris, erit,	<i>When I ſhall have loved &c.</i>			
		Docu-ero,		erimus,	eritiſ,	erint.	
		Leg-ero,					
		Audiv-ero,					

a If cum denote time, 'tis ofteneſt joined with the indicative mood; but ſee the Latin grammar p. 106. *β* Or, When I am loving, &c. as in the preſent indicative; and ſo the reſt of the tenſes. The ſeveral tenſes of this mood have ſometimes the ſame ſigns, as thoſe of the potential. *γ* The future imperfect tenſe of this mood is expreſſed by the preſent or preterimperfect tenſe.

Infinitive

Eight Parts of Speech.

23

Infinitive mood, &c.

Present and pre- terimp. tense.	{	Am-âre, to love α .		
		Doc-ère, to teach.		
		Leg-ere, to read.		
		Aud-îre, to hear.		
Future imperf.	{	Amatû-rum esse, to be about to love β .		
		Doctû-rum esse, to be about to teach.		
		Lectû-rum esse, to be about to read.		
		Auditû-rum, esse, to be about to hear.		
Preterp. and pre- ter plup. tense,	{	Amav-îsse,	} to have.	loved.
		Docu-îsse,		taught.
		Leg-îsse,		read.
		Audiv-îsse,		heard.
Future perfect,	{	Amatû-rum,	} fuisse, to have been about to.	love γ .
		Doctû-rum,		teach.
		Lectû-rum,		read.
		Auditû-rum.		hear.
Gerunds,	{	Amân-di, of loving; do, in loving; dum, to love.		
		Docén-di, of teaching; do, in teaching; dum, to teach.		
		Legén-di, of reading; do, in reading; dum, to read.		
		Audién-di, of hearing; do, in hearing; dum, to hear.		
Supines,	{	Amât-um, to love; u, to be loved.		
		Doct-um, to teach; u, to be taught.		
		Lect-um, to read; u, to be read.		
		Audit-um, to hear; u, to be heard.		
Partici- ple of the present tense,	{	Am-ans, loving.		
		Doc-ens, teaching.		
		Leg-ens, reading.		
		Audi-ens, hearing.		
Partici- ple of the future in rus,	{	Amatû-rus, about to love.		
		Doctû-rus, about to teach.		
		Lectû-rus, about to read.		
		Auditû-rus, about to hear.		

α Or, to be loved. β Or, amatû-um fore. γ Obs. When in Latin the accusative case comes before any tense of the infinitive mood it is commonly expressed in English by the same tense of some finite mood, the particle that being sometimes put before it, but oftener omitted: as Dico me amare, amavisse; I say [that] I love; loved, have, or had loved. Dixi me amatûrum esse or fuisse; I said [that] I should love, or should have loved; which answer to the imperfect and pluperfect tense of the subjunctive mood.

BEFORE

An Introduction of the

BEFORE we decline any verbs in *or*, for supplying many tenses lacking in all such verbs, we must learn to decline the verb *sum* in this wise.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus to be.

Indicative mood.

	Singular,	Plural,
Present tense,	<i>I am, thou art, he is,</i> <i>Sum, es, est,</i>	<i>we are, ye are, they are,</i> <i>sumus, estis, sunt.</i>

Preter imperf. tense,	<i>I was, thou wast, he was</i> <i>Eram, eras, erat,</i>	<i>we were, ye were, they were,</i> <i>eramus, eratis, erant.</i>
-----------------------------	---	--

I shall, or will be.

Future imperf.	<i>Ero, eris, erit,</i>	<i>erimus, eritis, erunt.</i>
-------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------

I have been.

Preter- perfect tense,	<i>Fui, fuisti, fuit,</i>	<i>fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt</i> <i>[vel fuere.]</i>
------------------------------	---------------------------	--

I had been.

Preter- pluperf. tense,	<i>Fueram, fueras, fuerat,</i>	<i>fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.</i>
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

I shall have been.

Future perfect,	<i>Fuero, fueris, fuerit,</i>	<i>fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.</i>
--------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Imperative mood.

Present tense,	<i>Be thou, let him be,</i> <i>Sis, es, esto; sit, esto;</i>	<i>let us be, be ye, let them be,</i> <i>simus; sitisesteestote; sint, sunt</i> <i>Optative</i>
-------------------	---	---

Optative mood.

Singular,

Plural,

I wish I may be.

<i>Present</i> <i>tense,</i> <i>utinam</i>	}	Sim,	sis,	sit,		simus,	sitis,	sint.
--	---	------	------	------	--	--------	--------	-------

I wish I was.

<i>Preter-</i> <i>imperf.</i> <i>tense,</i> <i>utinam</i>	}	Essem,	esses,	esset,		essēmus,	essētis,	essent.
--	---	--------	--------	--------	--	----------	----------	---------

I wish I have been

<i>Preter-</i> <i>perfect</i> <i>tense,</i> <i>utinam</i>	}	Fuerim,	fueris,	fuerit,		fuerimus,	fueritis,	fuerint.
--	---	---------	---------	---------	--	-----------	-----------	----------

I wish I had been.

<i>Preter-</i> <i>pluperf.</i> <i>tense,</i> <i>utinam</i>	}	Fuissem,	fuisset,	fuisset,		fuissemus,	fuissetis,	fuisissent.
---	---	----------	----------	----------	--	------------	------------	-------------

I wish I shall have been a.

[<i>Future</i> <i>perfect,</i> <i>utinam</i>	}	Fuero,	fueris,	fuerit,		fuerimus,	fueritis,	fuerint.]
---	---	--------	---------	---------	--	-----------	-----------	-----------

Potential mood.

I may, can, would, or should be.

<i>Present</i> <i>tense,</i>	}	Sim,	sis,	sit,		simus,	sitis,	sint.
---------------------------------	---	------	------	------	--	--------	--------	-------

I might, could, would, or should be.

<i>Preter-</i> <i>imperf.</i> <i>tense,</i>	}	Essem,	esses,	esset,		essēmus,	essētis,	essent.
---	---	--------	--------	--------	--	----------	----------	---------

a See the note to this tense in the Optative mood of the verbs in o. 6 And likewise of this tense.

Preterperfect

An Introduction of the

Singular, Plural.

I may, or should have been.

Preter-perfect
tense, } Fuerim, fueris, fuerit, | fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

I might, could, would, or should have been.

Preter-pluperf.
tense, } Fuissē, fuisses, fuisset, | fuissēmus, fuissetis, fuissent.

I shall have been.

Future perfect, } Fuero, fueris, fuerit, | fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.]

Subjunctive mood.

When I am &c.

Present
tense,
cum, } Sim, sis, sit, | simus, sitis, sint.

When I was.

Preter-imperf.
tense,
cum, } Essem, esses, esset, | essemus, essetis, essent.

When I have been.

Preter-perfect
tense,
cum, } Fuerim, fueris, fuerit, | fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

When I had been.

Preter-pluperf.
tense,
cum, } Fuissē, fuisses, fuisset, | fuissēmus, fuissetis, fuissent.

When I shall have been.

Future perfect,
cum, } Fuero, fueris, fuerit, | fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

a See the note to this tense in the Potential mood of the verbs in o. *b* The several tenses of this mood have sometimes the same signs as those of the Potential.
γ See the note to this tense in the Subjunctive mood of the verbs in o.

Infinitive

Infinitive mood &c.

Present and pre terimp. tense,	}	Esse, to be,
Future imperf.		Fore <i>a</i> , vel futúrum esse, to be about to be.
Preter- perfect and pre- terplup. tense,	}	Fuisse, to have been.
Future perfect,		Futúrum fuisse, to have been about to be.
Partici- ple of the future in rus,	}	Futúrus about to be.

Verbs in OR of the four conjugations be declined after these examples.

<i>Am-or, am-àris vel am-àre, amât-us sum vel fui,</i>	}	<i>to be loved.</i>
<i>am-âri; amât-us, amândus:</i>		
<i>Doc-eor. doc-éris vel doc-ére, doct-us sum vel fui</i>	}	<i>to be taught.</i>
<i>docéri; doct-us, docén-dus:</i>		
<i>Leg-or, leg-eris vel leg-ere, lect-us sum vel fui,</i>	}	<i>to be read.</i>
<i>leg-i; lect-us, legén-dus:</i>		
<i>Aud-ior, aud-îris vel aud-îre &, audit-us sum vel</i>	}	<i>to be heard.</i>
<i>fui, audiri; audit-us, audién-dus γ:</i>		

a For the same reason, that fore is placed here, forem, fores, etc. should be joined with esse. See the Latin Grammar, p. 56. *β* The termination ris is more commonly used than re. *γ* The words printed in Italic, like those of the verbs in o, are necessary to be first known, in order to imitate the following example.

Indicative mood.

Singular,

Plural,

I am loved.

Pres. tense,	{	Am-or, áris <i>vel</i> áre,	átur,	ámur, amini,	antur.
	{	Doc-eor, éris <i>vel</i> ére,	étur,	émur, emini,	éntur.
	{	Leg-or, eris <i>vel</i> ere,	itur,	imur, imini,	úntur.
	{	Aud-ior, íris <i>vel</i> íre,	ítur,	imur, imini,	iúntur.

I was loved

Prel. imp.	{	Am-ábar, ábaris <i>vel</i> abáre,	abátur,	abámur, abamini,	abántur.
	{	Doc-ébar, ebáris <i>vel</i> ebáre,	ebátur,	ebámur, ebamini,	ebántur.
	{	Leg-ébar, ebáris <i>vel</i> ebáre,	ebátur,	ebámur, ebamini,	ebántur.
	{	Audi-ébar, iebáris <i>vel</i> iebáre,	iebátur,	iebámur, iebamini,	iebántur.

I shall, or will be loved.

Fut. imp.	{	Am-ábor, aberis <i>vel</i> abere,	abitur.	abimur, abimini,	abúntur.
	{	Doc-ébor, eberis <i>vel</i> ebere,	ebitur,	ebimur, ebimini,	ebúntur.
	{	Leg-ar, éris <i>vel</i> ére,	étur,	émur, emini,	éntur.
	{	Au-diar, iéris <i>vel</i> iére,	iétur,	iémur, iemini,	ientur.

I have been loved.

Preter per.	{	Amát-us	sum, us es, us est,	i sumus, i estis, i sunt,
	{	Doct-us	<i>vel</i> α <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i> <i>vel</i> fuerunt
	{	Lect-us	fui, fuisti; fuit;	fuimus; fuistis; <i>vel</i> fuére.
	{	Audit-us		

I had been loved

Preter plu.	{	Amát-us	eram, useras, userat,	i erámus, i erátis, i erant,
	{	Doct-us	<i>vel</i> β <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i> <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i>
	{	Lect-us	fueram; fueras; fuerat;	fuerámus; fuerátis; fuerant
	{	Audit-us		

I shall have been loved.

Fut. perf.	{	Amát-us	ero, eris, erit,	i erimus, eritis erunt.
	{	Doct-us		
	{	Lect-us		
	{	Audit-us		

α Amatus sum, sometimes, *I am loved.* It denotes a thing finished, without regard to the time when. Amatus fui, denotes a thing finished, and some time since intervened. And the like distinctions may be made between amatus sum and amatus fuerim, as also amatum esse and amatum fuisse, in the following moods.

β Amatus eram, sometimes like the preterimperfect, *I was loved.* It denotes a thing was finished at a certain time past referred to with which it was contemporary. Amatus fueram denotes a thing was finished before a certain time past referred to, to which it was prior. The like distinction may be made between amatus essem and amatus fuisset.

γ This is the future perfect of the Indicative mood, which in former editions is put to the following moods.

Imperative

Imperative mood.

	Singular,	Plural,
	<i>Be thou</i> <i>let him</i>	<i>let us be</i> <i>be ye</i> <i>let them</i>
	<i>loved,</i> <i>be loved,</i>	<i>loved,</i> <i>loved,</i> <i>be loved.</i>
Pres.tense,	{ Am-âre, âtor; êtur, âtor;	{ émur; emin-i, or; éntur, ântor a.
	{ Doc-êre, êtor; eâ-ur, êtor;	{ eâmur; emin-i, or; eântur, éntor.
	{ Leg-ere, itor; âtur, itor;	{ amur; imin-i, or; ântur, úntor.
	{ Aud-îre, îtor; îetur, îtor;	{ iâmur; imin-i, or; iântur, iúntor.

Optative mood.

utinam,	<i>I wish I may be loved,</i>	
Pres.tense,	{ Am-er, éris <i>vel</i> êre, êtur,	{ émur, emini, éntur.
	{ Doc-ear, eâris <i>vel</i> eâre, eâtur,	{ eâmur, eamini, eântu.
	{ Leg-ar, âris <i>vel</i> âre, âtur,	{ âmur, amini, antur.
	{ Audi-ar, iâris <i>vel</i> iâre, iâtur,	{ iâmur, iamini, iântur.

	<i>I wish I was loved.</i>	
Preterimph.	{ Am-ârer, arêris <i>vel</i> arêre, arêtur,	{ arémur, aremini, aréntur.
	{ Doc-êrer, erêris <i>vel</i> erêre, erêtur,	{ erémur, eremini, eréntur.
	{ Leg-erer, erêris <i>vel</i> erêre, erêtur,	{ erémur, eremini, eréntur.
	{ Aud-îrer, irêris <i>vel</i> irêre, irêtur,	{ irémur, iremini, iréntur.

	<i>I wish I have been loved.</i>	
Preter per.	{ Amât-us } fin, us sis, us sit,	{ i finus, i sitis, i sint,
	{ Doct-us } <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i>	{ <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i>
	{ Lect-us } fuerim; fueris; fuerit;	{ fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.
	{ Audit-us }	

	<i>I wish I had been loved.</i>	
Preter plu.	{ Amât-us } essem, usesse, usset,	{ i essemus, i essetis, i essent,
	{ Doct-us } <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i>	{ <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i> <i>vel</i>
	{ Lect-us } fuisset; fuisses; fuisset;	{ fuissémus; fuissétis; fuissent.
	{ Audit-us }	

a The latter termination of the second person plural, in minor, very rarely occurs, and is grown out of use. The persons amêtur, amémur, amentur, are borrowed from the present subjunctive, and so in the other conjugations.

E

[Future.

An Introduction of the

Singular,

Plural,

utinam

I wish I shall have been loved ^a.

[Fut. perf.]	Amát-us	}	fuero, fueris, fuerit, [i fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.]
	Doct-us		
	Leet-us		
	Audit-us		

Potential mood.

I may, can, would, or should be loved.

Pres. tense,	Am-er,	éris, <i>vel</i> ére,	étur,	émur,	emini,	éntur.
	Doc-ear,	eáris <i>vel</i> eáre,	eátur,	eámur,	eamini,	eántur.
	Leg-ar,	áris <i>vel</i> áre,	átur,	ámur,	amini,	ántur.
	Aud-iar,	iáris <i>vel</i> iáre,	iátur,	iámur,	iamini,	iántur.

I might, could, would, or should be loved.

Preter. imp.	Am-ärer,	aréis <i>vel</i> arére,	arétur,	arémur,	aremini,	aréntur.
	Doc-erer,	ereis <i>vel</i> erére,	erétur,	erémur,	eremini,	eréntur.
	Leg-erer,	eréis <i>vel</i> erére,	erétur,	erémur,	eremini,	eréntur.
	Aud-irer,	iréis <i>vel</i> irére,	irétur,	irémur,	iremini,	iréntur.

I may or should have been loved ^c.

Preter. per.	Amát-us	}	sim, us sis, us sit, [i simus, i sitis, i sint,
	Doct-us		
	Leet-us		
	Audit-us		

vel vel vel | vel vel vel
fuerim; fueris; fuerit; fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.

I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

Preter. plu.	Amát-us	}	essem, us esses, us esset, [i essémus, i essétis, iessent,
	Doct-us		
	Leet-us		
	Audit-us		

vel vel vel | vel vel vel
fuissem; fuisses; fuisset; fuissémus; fuissétis; fuissent.

I shall have been loved.

Fut. perf.	Amát-us	}	fuero, fueris, fuerit, [i fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
	Doct-us		
	Leet-us		
	Audit-us		

^a See the note to this tense in the Optative mood of the Verbs in d.^c See the note to this tense in the Potential mood of the verbs in o.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood.

Singular,

Plural,

cum,

When I am loved a.

Pres tense,

Am-er,	éris vel ére,	étur,	émur,	emini,	éntur.
Doc-ear,	eáris, <i>rele</i> eára,	eátur,	eámur,	eamini,	eántur.
Leg-ar,	áris vel áre,	átur;	ámer,	amini,	ántur.
Audi-ar,	iáris <i>rele</i> iáre,	iátur,	iámur,	iamini,	iántur.

When I was loved.

Preter imp.

Am-árer,	aréis <i>rele</i> arére,	arétur,	arémur,	aremini,	aréntur.
Doc-erer,	eréis <i>rele</i> e ére,	erétur,	erémur,	eremini,	eréntur.
Leg-er-ar,	eréis <i>rele</i> ere,	erétur,	erémur,	eremini,	eréntur.
Aud-íter,	iréis <i>rele</i> irére,	irétur,	irémur,	iremíni,	iréntur.

When I have been loved b.

Preter perf.

Amát-us	sim,	us sis,	us sit,	i simus,	sitis,	i sint,
Doct-us	rel	rel	rel	rel	rel	rel
Leet-us	fuerim;	fueris;	fuerit;	fuerimus;	fueritis;	fuerint.
Audí-tus						

When I had been loved c.

Preter plu.

Amát-us	essem,	us esses,	us esset	i essemus,	i essetis,	i essent,
Doct-us	rel	rel	rel	rel	rel	rel
Leet-us	fuissem;	fuissets;	fuisset	fuissemus;	fuissetis;	fuisissent
Audí-tus						

When I shall have been loved d.

Fut. perf.

Amát-us	fuiro,	fueris,	fuerit,	i fuerimus,	fueritis,	fuerint
Doct-us						
Leet-us						
Audí-us						

a All the tenses of this mood have sometimes the same signs with those of the Potential mood. b See the note to the perfect tense of the Indicative mood. c See the note to the preterpluperfect Indicative. d The future imperfect tense of this mood is expressed by the present or preterimperfect tense.

Infinitive Mood, &c.

Present and pre- terimp. tense,	{ Am-à-ri, to be loved. Doc-è-ri, to be taught. Leg-i, to be read. Aud-ì-ri, to be heard.		
Future imperf.	{ Amât-um iri, to be about to be loved a. Doct-um iri, to be about to be taught. Lect-um iri, to be about to be read. Audit-um iri, to be about to be heard.		
Preter- perf. and preter pl. tense,	{ Amât-um Doct-um Lect-um Audit-um	esse, rel fuisse, to have been.	{ loved. taught. read. heard s.
Future perfect,	{ Amât-um Doct-um Lect-um Audit-um	fore, to be about to have been	{ loved γ. taught. read. heard δ.
Partici- ple of the preter pe. tense,	{ Amât-us, loved, or being loved i. Doct-us, taught, or being taught. Lect-us, read, or being read. Audit-us, heard, or being heard.		
Partici- ple of the future in dus,	{ Amân-dus, to be loved. Docên-dus, to be taught. Legên-dus, to be read. Audiên-dus, to be heard.		

α Amatum, doctum, etc. in this tense are not participles, but the supine in um, and therefore invariable both as to gender and number. The other form of this tense, by the participle in dus, is excepted against by many grammarians, as denoting rather necessity or duty than futurity. So the import of amandum esse is, must or ought to be loved. And tho' we have it in all the editions of this Introduction, as it stands; yet it is not in Dean Colet's. § See n. α to the preterimperfect Indicative passive. Obs. The pluperfect tense is not expressed by esse. γ Amatum, doctum, etc. in this tense are participles, and variable, as in the preterperfect and preterpluperfect of this mood. See Voss. Aristarch. L. v. c. 17. δ See the Infinitive mood active. ε Obs. p. 23. Or, having been loved, &c. In deponent verbs the sign is only having: as locutus, having spoke.

Certain

Certain verbs out of rule, which are declined and formed in the manner following :

Possū, potes, potui, posse α:	to be able.
Volō, vis, volui, velle; volēdi, volēdo, volēdum; <i>supinis caret</i> ; volens:	to be willing.
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; nolēdi, nolēdo, nolēdum; <i>supinis caret</i> ; nolens:	to be unwilling.
Malo, mavis, malui, malle; malēdi, malēdo, malēdum; <i>supinis caret</i> ; malens:	to be more willing.
Edo, edis <i>vel</i> es, edi, edere <i>vel</i> esse, edēdi, edēdo, edēdum; esum, esu; edens, esurus β:	to eat.
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferēdi, ferēdo, ferēdum; latum, latu; ferens, laturus:	to bear, or suffer.
Fio, fis, factus sum <i>vel</i> fui, fieri; factus, faciendus:	to be made, or done.
Feror, ferris <i>vel</i> ferre, latus sum <i>vel</i> fui, ferri; latus, ferendus:	to be born, or suffered.

Indicative mood.

	Singular,	Plural,
Present tense,	Possū, potes, potest,	possumus, potēstis, possunt.
	Volō, vis, vult,	volumus, vultis, volunt.
	Nolo, nonvis, nonvult,	nolumus, nonvultis, nonvult.
	Malo, mavis, mavult,	malumus, mavultis, malunt.
	Edo, edis <i>vel</i> es, edit <i>vel</i> est,	edimus, editis <i>vel</i> estis, edunt.
	Fero, fers, fert,	ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
	Fio, fis, fit,	fimus, fitis, fiunt.
	Feror, ferris <i>vel</i> ferre, fertur	ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

α Potens is commonly added here by grammarians; tho' as Robert Stevens observes, 'tis never used as a participle by any ancient author.

β See the Latin grammar, p. 52.. n. x.

An Introduction of the

	Singular,			Plural,		
Preter imperf. tense,	Pot-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
	Vol-ébam,	ébas,	ebat,	ebámus,	ebátis,	ébant.
	Nol-ébam,					
	Mal-ebam,					
	Ed-ébam,					
	Fer-ébam,					
	Fi-ébam,					
Future imperf.	Fer-ébar,	ebáris	velebáre,	ebátur,	ebámur,	ebamini, ebàntur.
	Pot-ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erunt.
	Vol-am,	es,	et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
	Nol-am,					
	Mal-am,					
	Ed-am,					
	Fer-am,					
Preter perf. tense,	Fi-am,					
	Fer-ar,	éris	vel ére,	étur,	émur,	emini, éntur.
	Potu-i,	isti,	it,	imus,	istis,	érunt. [vel ére.
	Volu-i,					
	Nolu-i,					
	Malu-i,					
	Edi,					
Preter plu. perf. tense,	Tul-i,					
	Fact-us	sum,	us es,	us est,	i fumus,	i estis, i sunt.
	Lat-us	vel	rel	vel	rel	fuerunt.
		fui;	fuísti;	fuit;	fuimus;	fuístis; vel fuére.
	Potu-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
	Volu-eram,					
	Nolu-eram,					
	Malu-eram,					
	Ed-eram,					
	Tul-eram,					
Preter plu. perf. tense,	Fact-us	eram,	useras,	userat,	i eramus,	i eratis, i erant,
	Lat-us,	rel	rel	rel	rel	rel
		fueram;	fueras;	fuerat;	fuerámus;	fuerátis, fuerant.

^a Factus ero and Latus ero are the future perfect; the rest may be taken, from the Subjunctive mood.

Imperative

	Singular,	Plural,
cum,		
Preterperf. tense,	Potu-erim,	
	Volu-erim,	
	Nolu-erim.	
	Malu-erim,	
	Ed-erim,	
	Tul-erim,	
	eris, erit,	erimus, eritis, erint.
Preterperf. tense,	Fact-us	sim, us sis, us sit,
		vel vel vel vel vel vel
	Lat-us	fuerim, fueris; fuerit- fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint,
Preterpluperf. tense,	Potu-íssem,	
	Volu-íssem,	
	Nolu-íssem,	
	Malu-íssem,	
	Ed-íssem,	
	Tul-íssem,	
	íffes, íffet,	íffemas, íffetis, íffent.
Preterpluperf. tense,	Fact-us	essém, useffes, useffet,
		vel vel vel vel vel vel
	Lat-us	fuissem; fuisses; fuisset; fuissémus; fuissétis; fuissent.
Future perfect	Potu-ero,	
	Volu-ero,	
	Nolu-ero,	
	Malu-ero,	
	Ed-ero,	
	Tul-ero,	
	eris, erit,	e ímus, erítis, erint.
Future perfect	Fact us	
	Lat-us	fueró, fueris; fuerit, i fuerímus fuerítis, fuerínt.

The optative and potential moods are formed like the subjunctive in voice, and differ only in signification, and signs of the mood.

Infinitive

Infinitive mood.

<i>Present and preter-imperfect tense,</i>	{	Posse.
		Velle.
		Nolle.
		Malle.
		Edere <i>vel</i> esse.
		Ferre.
<i>Future imperfect,</i>	{	Fieri.
		Ferri.
		Esûrum esse.
		Latûrum esse.
		Factum iri.
		Latum iri.
<i>Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense,</i>	{	Potuisse.
		Voluisse.
		Noluisse.
		Maluisse.
		Edisse.
		Tulisse.
		Factum esse, <i>vel</i> fuisse.
		Latum esse, <i>vel</i> fuisse.

EO to go, and *queo* to be able, make *ibam* and *quibam* in the preterimp. tense, and *ibo* and *quibo* in the future tense, of the indicative mood; and *eam* and *queam* in the present optative, potential, and subjunctive: but in all other moods and tenses are varied like verbs in *o* of the fourth conjugation, saving that they make their gerunds, *eîndi*, *eûndo*, *eûndum*; *queîndi*, *queûndo*, *queûndum*.

Of the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood are formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same mood; the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future tense of the optative, the potential, and the subjunctive mood; the preterperfect, and the preterpluperfect tense of the infinitive mood: as of *amâvi* are formed *amâveram*, *amâverim*, *amâvero*, by changing *i* into *e* short; and *amavissim*, *amavisse*, keeping *i* still.

IMPERSONAL

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

IMPERSONALS be declined throughout all moods and tenses in the third person singular only: as,
Indic. Delectat, delectábat, delectábit, delectávit, delectaverat, delectaverit.

Imper. Deléctet, delectáto.

Subjun. Deléctet, delectáret, delectaverit, delectavisset, delectaverit.

Infin. Delectáre, delectavisse, delectaturum esse, delectaturum fuisse.

Indic. Decet, decébat, decébit, decuit, decuerat, decuerit, etc.

Infin. Decére, etc.

Indic. Studétur, studebátur, studebitur, studitum est *vel* fuit, studitum erat *vel* fuerat, studitum erit, etc.

And they have commonly before their English this sign *it*: as, *It* delighteth, *delectat*; *it* becometh, *decet*; *it* is studied, *studétur*.

OF A PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE is a part of speech derived of a verb, and taketh part of a noun; as, gender, case, and declension: and part of a verb; as, tense, and signification: and part of both; as, number, and figure.

There be four kinds of participles: one of the present tense, another of the future in *rus*; one of the preter tense, and another of the future in *dus*.

A PARTICIPLE of the present tense hath its English ending in *ing*; as, *loving*: and its Latin in *ans*, or *ens*; as, *amans*, *docens*.

And it is formed of the preterimperfect tense of the indicative mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, *amábam*, *ama-ns*; *audié-bam*, *audié-ns*; *auxiliá bar*, *auxilia-ns*.

A PARTICIPLE of the future in *rus* betokeneth *to do*, like the infinitive mood of the active voice: as, *amatúrus*, to love, or about to love.

And

And it is formed of the supine in *u*, by adding *rus*: as, *doctū doctū-rus* α.

A PARTICIPLE of the preter tense hath its English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*: as, *loved*, *taught*, *slain*: and its Latin in *tus*, *sus*, or *rus*: as, *amātus*, *visus*, *nexus*: and one in *uus*: as, *mortuus*.

And it is formed of the supine in *u*, by adding *s*: as, *lectū, lectu-s*: except *mortu-us* β.

A PARTICIPLE of the future in *dus* betokeneth to suffer, like the infinitive mood of the passive voice: as, *amāndus*, to be loved.

And it is formed of the participle of the present tense, by changing *s* into *dus*: as, *aman-s*, *amāndus*; *legen-s*, *legēndus*.

OF a verb active, and of a verb neuter, which hath the supines, come two participles; one of the present tense, and another of the future in *rus*: as, of *amo* cometh *amans*, *amāturus*; of *curro*, *currens*, *curfurus* γ.

OF a verb passive, whose active hath the supines, come two participles; one of the preter tense, and another of the future in *dus*: as, of *amor* cometh *amātus*, *amāndus*.

OF a verb deponent come three participles; one of the present tense, one of the preter tense, and another of the future in *rus*: as of *auxilior* cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliātus*, *auxiliatūrus*.

And if the verb deponent do govern an accusative case after it, it may form also a participle in *dus*: as, of *loquor*, cometh *loquēndus*.

OF a verb common come the four participles δ.

α It might seem more analogous to form the participle in *rus* from the supine in *um* since they have both an active signification, than from the supine in *u*, which generally signifies passively. β To form the participle of the preter tense from the supine in *um*, would make the rule more general, because few deponent verbs have this supine in *u*. But the Latin Grammar also forms it from the supine in *u*. See p. 53. γ See the Latin grammar p. 60. δ But 'tis rare to meet with good authorities for each of them. Gellius makes *utor* passive, which may serve for an example; as *utens* *usus*; *uturus*, *utendus*.

PARTICIPLES

PARTICIPLES of the present tense be declined like nouns adjective of three articles: as, *Nominativo, hic, haec, hoc amans*; *Genitivo; hujus amantis*; *Dativo, huic amanti*; &c.

PARTICIPLES of other tenses be declined like nouns adjective of three divers endings; as, *amaturus, amatūra, amaturum*; *amatus, amata, amatum*; *amandus, amanda, amandum*.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN ADVERB is a part of speech joined to verbs to declare their signification ^a.

Some Adverbs be of 6.

Affirming: as, *certè, nam, profectò, sanè, scilicet*.

Asking: as, *cur? num? quare? quorsum? unde?*

A thing not finished: as, *serè, modò non, pæne, prope, vix*.

Calling: as *hødum, heus, ò*.

Chance: as, *fortè, fortuitò*.

Choosing: as, *imò, potiùs*.

Comparison: as, *magis, minùs, maximè, tam, quàm*.

Denying: as, *haud, minimè, nequàquam, neutiquam, non*.

Doubting: as, *forfan, forsitan, fortàsse, fortàssis*.

Exhorting: as, *agè, agetum, agitè, eja*.

Flattering: as, *amabò, sodes*.

Forbidding: as, *ne*.

Gathering together: as, *non modò, non solùm, pariter, simul, unà*.

Likeness: as, *ceu, quasi, sic, sicut, tanquam, velut*.

Number: as, *semel, bis, iterum, ter, quater*.

Order: as, *inde, deinde, denique, postremò*.

Parting: as, *seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim*.

^a Also to nouns, pronouns, participles, or other adverbs. See the Latin grammar, p. 62. For the use of such, who may commit these adverbs to memory, the several kinds of them are disposed in an alphabetical order: and the same method is observed in the different sorts of Conjunctions and interjections, as likewise in the Prepositions.

Eight Parts of Speech.

41

Place : as, *foris, hinc, ibi, illuc, intus, istuc, ubi.*

Quality : as, *bene, doctè, fortiter, malè.*

Quantity : as, *minimum, multum, parum, paululum, plurimum.*

Shewing : as, *en, ecce.*

Swearing. as, *hercle, mediusfidius, pol, edepol.*

Time : as, *cras, heri, hodie, nuper, olim, perendie, quando; aliquando.*

Wishing : as, *ô, si, ô si, utinam.*

Obf. Certain adverbs are compared : as, *doctè, doctius, doctissimè; fortiter, fortius, fortissimè; prope, propius, proximè.*

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech that joineth sentences together ^a.

Of conjunctions some be

Adversatives : as, *estò, etsi, licèt, quamvis, quanquam.*

Causals : as, *enim, etenim, nam, namque, quia, quòd, quoniam, quando, for quoniam, quum, ut.*

Conditionals : as, *dum, dummodo, modò, si, sin.*

Copulatives : as, *ac, atque, et, nec, neque, que quoque.*

Diminutives : as, *saltem, vel.*

Discretives : as, *at, ast, autem, quidem, sed, verò.*

Disjunctives : as, *aut, seu, sive, ve, vel.*

Electives : as, *ac, atque, quam.*

Exceptives : as, *alioquin, ni, nisi, præterquam, quin.*

Illatives : as, *ergò, ideo, igitur, itaque, proin, quare.*

Interrogatives : as, *an? ne? anne? necne? nonne? utrùm?*

Redditives to the Adversatives : as, *tamen, attamen.*

^a Look forward to p. 70. rule 1 of the Construction of Conjunctions, and note.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A PREPOSITION is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts, either in apposition: as, *ad patrem*; or else in composition; as, *indoctus* ^a.

These propositions following serve to the accusative case.

<i>Ad</i> , to.		<i>Juxta</i> , beside, or nigh to.
<i>Adversum</i> ,	} against.	<i>Ob</i> , for.
<i>Adversus</i> ,		<i>Penes</i> , in the power.
<i>Ante</i> , before.		<i>Per</i> , by, or through.
<i>Apud</i> , at.		<i>Ponè</i> , behind.
<i>Circa</i> ,	} about.	<i>Post</i> , after.
<i>Circum</i> ,		<i>Præter</i> , beside, or except.
<i>Circiter</i> ,		<i>Prope</i> , nigh.
<i>Cis</i> ,	} on this side.	<i>Propter</i> , for.
<i>Citra</i> ,		<i>Secundum</i> , according to.
<i>Contra</i> , against.		<i>Secus</i> , by, or along.
<i>Erga</i> , toward.		<i>Supra</i> , above.
<i>Extra</i> , without.		<i>Trans</i> , on the further side.
<i>Infra</i> , beneath.		<i>Versus</i> , toward.
<i>Inter</i> , between, or among.		<i>Ultra</i> , beyond.
<i>Intra</i> , within.		<i>Usque</i> , until &.

Obs. 1. *Versus*, is set after its case; as, *Londinum versus*, toward London.

Obs. 2. Likewise *penes* and *usque* may be so placed.

^a See the Latin grammar, p. 67. *Circiter*, *prope*, *versus*, and *usque*, which are here placed among the prepositions, are adverbs: and the accusative case, which followeth them, is governed of the preposition *ad* understood: as *prope muros*, near to the walls, is put for, *prope ad muros*.

These

These propositions following serve to the
ablative case

A, }
Ab, } from, or by.
Abs, }

Absque, without.

Coram, before, or in presence.

Cum, with.

De, of, or from.

E, }
Ex, } of, from, or out of.

Palàm, openly.

Prae, before, or in comparison of.

Pro, for.

Sine, without.

Tenus, up to, or as far as.

Obs. *Tenus* is set after its case: as, *porta tenus*, as far as the gate: which, if it be of the plural number, is more usually the genitive case: as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears; *genuum tenus*, up to the knees.

These prepositions following serve to both
cases.

Clam: as, *clam patrem*, or *patre*, without my father's knowledge.

In, for { *into*, to the accusative: as, *in urbem*, into the city.
 { *in*, to the ablative: as, *In te spes est*, My hope is in thee.

Sub: as, { *sub noctem*, a little before night.
 { *Sub judice lis est*, The matter is before the judge.

Subter: as, { *subter terram*, under the earth.
 { *subter aqua*, under the water.

Super: as, { *super lapidem*, upon a stone.
 { *super viridi fronde*, upon a green bough.

a Look forward to the *Obs.* on the construction of the prepositions, p. 71.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN INTERJECTION is a part of speech, which betokeneth a sudden motion or passion of the mind.

Some interjections are of

Calling : as, *eho, ho, io.*
 Cursing : as, *malum.*
 Disdaining : as, *hem, vah.*
 Dread : as, *atat.*
 Exclamation : as, *pro !*
 Laughing : as, *ha ha, he.*
 Marveling : as, *papas.*
 Mirth : as, *evax, io.*
 Praising : as, *euge.*
 Scorning : as, *bui.*
 Shunning : as, *apage.*
 Silence : as, *au.*
 Sorrow : as, *hei, heu &c.*
 Threatening : as, *vah.*

a Interjections differ from adverbs, in that they are often put independently, and make a sentence of themselves, which adverbs do not : as, *Euge, puer ; bravely done, boy.* See more of them in the Latin grammar, p. 70, 71

The

The CONSTRUCTION. of LATIN SPEECH.

FOR the due joining of words in construction it is to be understood, that in Latin speech there be three concords; the first between the nominative case and the verb, the second between the substantive and the adjective, the third between the antecedent and the relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

I. **W**HEN an English is given to be made into Latin, look out the principal verb.

II. IF there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb; except it be the infinitive mood: or have before it a relative; as, *that, who, which*: or a conjunction; as, *ut, that; cum, when, or because, si, if*; and such others.

III. WHEN you have found the verb, ask this question, *who?* or, *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the nominative case to the verb; except it be a verb impersonal, which will have no nominative case *a*.

IV. THE nominative case shall in making and construing Latin be set before the verb.

Obs. 1. But if a question be asked, the nominative is set after the verb, or after the sign of the verb: as,

a *Amas tu?* Lovest thou? *b* *Venitne rex?* Is the king come?

Obs. 2. Likewise if the verb be of the imperative mood: as,

a *Ama tu,* Love thou. *b* *Amato ille,* Let him love.

Obs. 3. And sometimes when this sign *it*¹, or *there*² cometh before the English of the verb: as,

1. *b* *Est liber meus,* It is my book.

2. *b* *Venit ad me quidam,* There came one to me.

a See the Construction of impersonals, p. 67. n. *a*.

V. THE substantive, which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question, *whom?* or, *what?* made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case; except the verb do properly govern another case after it to be construed with-all; as, *Si cupis* ^a *placere* ^b *magistro*, ^a *utere* ^b *diligentiâ*; If thou covet to please the master, use diligence.

VI. A verb personal agreeth with its nominative case in number and person: as,

^a *Praeceptor* ^b *legit*, ^a *vos verò* ^b *negligitis*;

The master readeth, but ye regard not.

Obs. 1. The first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Obs. 2. Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plural; which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as,

^a *Ego et* ^a *tu* ^b *sumus in tuto*,

I and thou are in safety.

^a *Tu et* ^a *pater* ^b *periclitamini*,

Thou and thy father are in jeopardy.

^a *Pater et* ^a *praecceptor* ^b *arcissent te*,

Thy father and thy master fend for thee.

Obs. 3. When a verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, it may indifferently accord with either of them, if they are both of one person; as,

Amantium ^a *irae amoris* ^c *integratio* ^b *est*,

The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.

^a *Pectus quoque* ^c *robora* ^b *sunt*,

Her breast also turns into oak.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive mood of a verb¹, or else some member of a sentence², may be the nominative case to the verb: as,

1. *Diluculo* ^a *surgere saluberrimum* ^b *est*,

To rise betimes in the morning is very wholesome.

2. *Multum* ^a *scire vita* ^b *est jucundissima*,

To know much is the most pleasant life.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

I. **W**HEN you have an adjective, ask this question, *who?* or, *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the substantive to it.

II. THE adjective, whether it be a noun¹, pronoun², or participle³, agreeth with its substantive in case, gender, and number: as,

1. ^a *Amicus* ^b *certus* in ^a *re* ^b *incertâ* *cernitur*,
A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.
2. ^b *Hic* ^a *vir*, this man.
^b *Meus* ^a *berus* *est*, It is my master.
3. ^a *Homo* ^b *armatus*, a man armed.
^a *Ager* ^b *colendus*, a field to be tilled.

Obs. 1. The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter *a*.

Obs. 2. Many substantives singular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plural; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as,

^a *Rex* et ^a *regina* ^b *beati*, The king and the queen are blessed.

Obs. 3. Sometimes an infinitive mood¹, or member of a sentence², stands for the substantive: as,

1. ^b *Audito eum* ^a *venisse*, It being heard that he was come.

THE THIRD CONCORD *ε*.

I. **W**HEN you have a relative, ask this question, *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedent to it.

a See the following page, *obs.* 5, 6. *ε* Some grammarians refer this third concord to the second, and so make but two concords. For the relative respects an antecedent substantive, which if not expressed again after it (as for brevity's sake it seldom is) yet is always understood. And with this latter substantive the relative like all other adjectives, agrees in case, gender, and number: as *Habeo. librum, quo [libro] me donasti*; I have the book, which [book] you gave me. Which observation will account for all that variety of construction, mentioned presently under The case of the relative.

II. THE

II. THE antecedent most commonly is a word, that goeth before the relative, and is understood after it.

III. THE relative agreeth with its antecedent in gender, number, and person: as,

^a *Vir sapit*, ^b *qui pauca loquitur*;

The man is wise, who speaketh few words.

Obs. 1. Sometimes the relative hath for its antecedent the whole sentence, or clause, that goeth before it, and then it shall be put in the neuter gender: as,

^a *In tempore veni*, ^b *quod omnium rerum est primum*,

I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all.

Obs. 2. If the relative refer to two clauses, or more, then it shall be put in the plural number: as,

^a *Tu multum dormis*, et ^a *saepe potas*; ^b *quae ambo sunt corpori inimica*:
Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often; both which things are naught for the body.

Obs. 3. When the English word *that* may be turned into *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction expressed in Latin by *quod*^a, or *ut*^a, and in making Latin may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative case into the accusative; and the verb into the infinitive mood: as,

1. *Gaudeo* ^a *quod tu bene* ^b *vales*; or, *gaudeo*, ^a *te bene* ^b *valere*.

I am glad that thou art in good health.

2. *Jubeo* ^a *ut tu* ^b *abeas*; or, ^a *te* ^b *abire*:

I command that thou go hence.

Obs. 4. Many antecedents singular, having a conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender.

Obs. 5. In things without life the neuter gender is most worthy: as, ^a *Laus et* ^a *imperium*. ^b *quae petisti*;
The praise and rule, which thou hast required.

Obs. 6. And in such a case, though the substantives^a, or antecedents^a, be of the masculine or feminine gender, and none of the neuter; yet may the adjective^b, or relative^b, be put

pu, in the neuter gender: as,

1. ^a Arcus et ^a calami sunt ^b bona, The bow and arrows are good.

2. ^a Arcus et ^a calami, ^b quae fregisti;

The bow and arrows, which thou hast broken.

The case of the relative.

I. **W**HEN there cometh no nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be the nominative case to the verb: as,

Miser est, ^a qui nummos ^b admiratur;

Wretched is he, who is in love with money.

Obs. 1. As the relative may be the nominative case to the verb; so it may be the substantive to the adjective, that is joined with it, or cometh after it: as,

Divitias amare noli, ^a quod omnium est ^b sordidissimum;

Love not riches, which is the basest of all things.

Obs. 2. Nouns interrogative^r, and indefinite^s, follow the rule of the relative: as, *qualis, quantus, quis, quotus, utter, &c.* which evermore stand before the verb, as the relative doth: as,

1. *Hei mihi! ^b qualis ^a erat?* Ah me! what an one was he?

2. *Talis erat, ^b qualem nunquam ^a vidi;*

He was such an one as I never saw.

II. **W**HEN there cometh a nominative case between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be such case as the verb will have after it. as,

Felix, ^c quem ^b faciunt aliæna ^a pericula cautum;

Happy is he, whom other mens harms make wary.

Obs. 1. Let it be noted, that the relative is not always governed of the verb, that it standeth before.

1) Sometimes it is governed of the infinitive mood, that cometh after the verb: as,

^b *Quibus voluisti me gratias ^a agere, egi;*

What persons you would have me thank, I thanked.

2) Sometimes

- 2) Sometimes of a participle : as,
^b *Quibus rebus* ^a *adductus fecisti?*
 With what things moved didst thou do it?
- 3) Sometimes of a gerund : as,
Quæ nunc non est ^a *narrandi locus,*
 Which things at present there is no time to tell.
- 4) Sometimes of the preposition set before it : as,
^a *In* ^b *quem locum deducta res sit, vides;*
 You see to what state the matter is now brought.
- 5) Sometimes of a noun partitive, or distributive : as,
Quarum rerum ^a *utram minus velim, non possum existimare;*
 Of which things whether I would less have, I can't determine.
- 6) Sometimes it is put in the genitive case, by reason of a substantive coming next after it : as,
Ego illum non novi, ^b *cujus* ^a *causâ hoc incipis;*
 I know him not, for whose sake you begin this matter.
- 7) Sometimes it is otherwise governed of a noun substantive :
^a *Omnia tibi dabuntur,* ^b *quibus* ^a *opus habes;*
 All things shall be given thee, which thou hast need of.
- 8) Sometimes of an adverb : as,
Cui utrum ^a *obviam procedam, nondum statui;*
 Whom whether I will go to meet, I ha'n't yet determined.
- 9) Sometimes it is put in the ablative case with this sign *than*, and is governed of the comparative degree coming after it : as,
Utere virtute, ^b *quâ nihil est* ^a *melius;*
 Use virtue, than which nothing is better.
- 10) Sometimes it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative case absolute : as,
Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, ^a *quo imperatore, Romani primûm Britannium ingressi sunt?*
 How great a man was Julius Cæsar, under whose conduct the Romans first entered into Britain?
- 11) Also when it signifieth an instrument, wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case : as,
Ferrum habuit, ^b *quo se* ^a *occidere voluit;*
 He had a knife, wherewith he would have killed himself.

Obs. 2. When a relative cometh between two substantives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as,

^a *Aris*, ^b *quae* ^c *passer appellatur*; or, ^b *qui* ^c *passer appellatur*.
The bird, which is called a sparrow.

Obs. 3. Though the substantives be of divers numbers, the relative may agree with either of them: as,

Estne ea ^a *Lutetia*, ^b *quam nos* ^c *Parisiis dicimus?* or, *Estne ea*

^a *Lutetia*, ^b *quos nos* ^c *Parisiis dicimus?*

Is that Lutetia, which we call Paris?

CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS.

Substantives.

I. **W**HEN two substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be in the genitive case ^a as,

^a *Facundia* ^b *Ciceronis*, the eloquence of Cicero.

^a *Opus* ^b *Virgilii*, the work of Virgil.

^a *Amator* ^b *studiorum*, a lover of studies.

^a *Dogma* ^b *Platonis*, the opinion of Plato.

II. **B**UT if two substantives betoken one thing, they shall be put both in one case ^β: as,

^a *Pater meus* ^b *vir amat* ^a *me* ^b *puerum*;

My father, being a man, loveth me, a child.

Obs. 1. When the English word *thing* is put with the adjective, you may put away *thing*, and put the adjective in the neuter gender, like a substantive: as,

^a *Multa me impediérunt*, Many things have hinder'd me.

^a The latter substantive has commonly of before it in English; sometimes to, for, or in; and sometimes 'tis put first with *is* at the end: as, The master's book, or, the book of the master. ^β This is call'd apposition, and by some a fourth concord. The sign in English is being, which may be put between the two substantives.

Obs. 2.

Obs. 2. And being so put it may stand as the substantive to an adjective: as,

^a *Pauca his* ^b *similia*, a few things like unto these.

^a *Nonnulla* ^b *hujusmodi*, some things of this sort.

Obs. 3. An adjective in the neuter gender, put alone without a substantive, may have a genitive case after it, as if it were a substantive: as,

^a *Multum* ^b *lucris*, much gain.

^a *Quantum* ^b *negotii* ? now much business ?

^a *Id* ^b *operis*, that work.

III. Words importing endowment of any quality or property, coming after a noun substantive, may be put in the ablative case, or in the genitive: as,

Puer bonâ ^b *indole*, or, *bonae* ^b *indolis*,

A child of good towardness.

Puer boni ^b *ingenii*, or, *bono* ^b *ingenio*, a child of good wit.

IV. *Opus* ¹, and *usus* ², when they be Latin for need, require an ablative case: as,

1. ^a *Opus est mihi tuo* ^b *judicio*, I have need of thy judgment.

2. *Viginti* ^b *minis* ^a *usus est filio*, My son wants upwards of twenty pounds.

Adjectives.

Adjectives with a genitive case.

ADJECTIVES that signify desire¹, knowledge², remembrance³, ignorance⁴, or forgetting⁵, and many others⁶, require a genitive case: as,

1. ^a *Cupidus* ^b *auri*, covetous of money.

2. ^a *Peritus* ^b *belli*, expert in war.

3. ^a *Memor praeteriti*, mindful of what is past.

4. ^a *Ignarus* ^b *omnium*, ignorant of all things.

5. ^a *Dubius* ^b *mentis*, doubtful of mind.

6. ^a *Reus* ^b *furti*, accused of theft.

^a The sign in English is usually of, sometimes in; as appears by the examples here given.

II. NOUN

II. Nouns partitive¹, and certain interrogatives², with certain nouns of number³, require a genitive case: as *aliquis*, *medius*, *neuter*, *nemo*, *nullus*, *quicunque*, *quidam*, *quisque*, *quisquis*, *solus*, *uter*. *quis* for *aliquis*; *quis* an interrogative: *unus*, *duo*, *tres*; *primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, &c.β. as,

1. ^a*Aliquis* ^b*nostrum* some one of us.

3. ^a*Primus* ^b*omnium*, the first of all.

III. When a question is asked, the answer in Latin must be made by the same case¹, of a noun, pronoun, or participle; and the same tense² of a verb, by which the question is asked; as,

1. ^a*Cujus est fundus?* ^b*Vicini*: Whose farm is it? A neighbour's.

2. *Quid* ^a*agitur in ludo literario?* ^b*Studetur*:
What do they do in the school? They study.

Obs. 1. Except a question be asked by *cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*; as,

^a*Cuja est sententia?* ^b*Ciceronis*:

Whose saying is it? Cicero's.

Obs. 2. Or by a word that may govern divers cases: as,
Quanti emisti librum? ^b*Parvo*:

For how much bought you the book? For a little,

Obs. 3. Or the answer be made by one of these possessives,
meus, *tuus*, *suus*, *noſter*, *veſter*: as,

^a*Cujus est domus?* *Non* ^b*veſtra*. ſed ^b*noſtra*:

Whose house is it? Not yours, but ours.

IV. Nouns of the comparative¹ and superlative² degree being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English *of*, or *among*, require a genitive case³: as,

1. ^b*Aurium* ^a*mollior est sinistra*,

Of the ear the left is the softer.

Cicero ^b*oratorum* ^a*eloquentissimus*.

Cicero the most eloquent of orators,

^a Nouns partitive denote a part or same one of more. ^β The English signs are of, or among; as in rule iv. below. ^γ Some have called this a fifth concord. And perhaps it might have been better placed at the end of the Construction of Substantives. ^δ From his genitive case the adjective usually borrows its gender, as in the following examples. And the like is to be said of the genitive after nouns partitive, &c. rule ii.

Obs. Nouns of the comparative degree, having *than*¹, or *by*², after them, do cause the word following to be the ablative case: as,

1. *Frigidior* ^b *glacie*, more cold than ice.
2. *Doctior* ^{multo}, better learned by a great deal.

Uno ^b *pede* ^a *altior*, higher by a foot.

Adjectives with a dative case.

1. **A**DJECTIVES that betoken profit¹, or disprofit², likeness³, or unlikeness⁴, pleasure⁵, submitting⁶, or belonging to any thing⁷, require a dative case *a*: as,

1. *Labor est* ^a *utilis* ^b *corpori*, Labour is profitable to the body.
- ^a *Idoneus* ^b *bello*, fit for war.
3. ^a *Aequâlis* ^b *Hectori*, equal to Hector.
5. ^a *Faciundus* ^b *omnibus*, pleasant to all persons.
6. ^b *Parénti* ^a *supplex*, suppliant to his father.
7. ^b *Mibi* ^a *proprium*, proper to me.

II Nouns adjective of a passive signification in *bilis* and participials in *dus*, require a dative case *b*: as,

Flebilis, or ^a *flendus* ^b *omnibus*; to be lamented of all men.

Formidabilis, or ^a *formidandus* ^b *hosti*;

To be feared by his enemy.

Adjectives with an accusative case.

1. **T**HE measure of length¹, breadth², or thickness³ of any thing, is put after adjectives in the accusative case, and sometimes in the ablative: as,

1. *Turris* ^a *alta centum* ^b *pedes*, a tower an hundred feet high.
2. *Arbor* ^a *lata tres* ^b *digitos*, a tree three fingers broad.
3. *Liber* ^a *crassus tres* ^b *pollices*, or, *tribus* ^a *pollicibus*;
A book three inches thick.

^a The signs in English are to, or for. ^b The difference between a participial and a participle is this; that the latter denotes time, which the former does not.

Adjectives with an Ablative case.

1. **A**DJECTIVES signifying¹, fulness or emptiness², plenty³, or want⁴, require an ablative case, and sometimes a genitive *a*: as,

1. *Crura*^b *thymo-plenae*, Having their thighs loaded with thyme.

^b *Stultorum*^a *plena sunt omnia*, All places are full of fools.

2. ^a *Vacuus*^b *irâ*, or ^b *irae*, void of anger.

Nulla epistola^a *inânis*^b *re aliquâ*,

No letter void of some matter.

^a *Integer*^b *vitae*, ^b *scelerisque*^a *purus*;

A man of an innocent life, and clear from guilt.

Corpus^a *inâne*^b *animae*, a body void of a soul.

3. ^a *Ditissimus*^b *agri*, very rich in land.

4. *Quis, nisi*^b *mentis*^a *inops*, *oblatum respuat aurum*?

Who but one void of sense, would refuse offered gold?

^a *Expers*^b *omnium*, wanting all things.

II. These adjectives, *dignus*¹, *indignus*², *captus*³, *contentus*⁴, *praeditus*⁵, with some others⁶, will have an ablative case⁶: as,

1. ^a *Dignus*^b *honore*, worthy of honour.

3. ^a *Captus*^b *oculis*, deprived of sight.

4. ^b *Paucis*^a *contentus*, content with a few things,

5. ^b *Virtutes*^a *praeditus*, endued with virtue.

Obs. *Dignus*¹, *indignus*², and *contentus*³, may instead of an ablative case have an infinitive mood of a verb: as.

1. ^a *Dignus*^b *laudari*, worthy to be praised.

3. ^a *Contentus* *in pace*^b *vivere*, content to live in peace.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

1. **T**H E S E genitive cases of the primitives, *mei*¹, *tui*², *sui*³, *nostri*⁴, and *vestri*⁵, are used when a person is signified: as,

1. ^a *Amor*^b *mei*, the love of me.

2. ^a *Pars*^b *tui*, part of thee.

^a The usual sign in English is *of*, sometimes *in*, or *with*. ⁶ The sign of *dignus*, *indignus*, *captus*, is *of*, that of *contentus* and *praeditus* is *with*.

II. But

II. But when possession is signified, *meus*¹, *tuus*², *suus*³, *noſter*⁴, and *veſter*⁵, are uſed: as,

2. ^a *Ars* ^b *tua*, your art. ^a *Imago* ^b *tua*, your image.

III. Theſe genitive caſes, *noſtrū*, *veſtrū*, are uſed after diſtributives¹, partitives², comparatives³, and ſuperlatives: as,

2. ^a *Aliquis* ^b *noſtrū*, ſome one of uſ.

^a *Nemo* ^b *veſtrū*, none of you.

3. ^a *Major* ^b *noſtrum*, the elder of uſ.

4. ^a *Maximus natu* ^b *veſtrū*, the oldeſt of you

CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

Verbs with a nominative caſe.

1. **SUM**¹, *forem*², *ſio*³, *exiſto*⁴; and certain verbs paſſive⁵, as, *appellor*, *dicor*, *exiſtimor*, *habeor*, *ſalutor*, *videor*, *vocor*, and the like, will have ſuch caſe after them, as they have before them. as,

1. ^a *Fama* ^b *eſt* ^c *malum*. Fame is an evil thing.

Malo ^a *te* ^b *divitem* ^c *eſſe*, quàm *haberi*;

I had rather thou wert rich, than ſo accounted.

3. ^a *Malus culturâ* ^b *fit* ^c *bonus*.

An evil perſon by due ordering is made good.

5. ^a *Croſus* ^b *vocatur* ^c *dives*, Croſus is called rich.

^a *Horatius* ^b *ſalutatur* ^c *poëta*, Horace is ſtiled a poet,

II. ALSO verbs that betoken bodily moving¹, reſting², or doing³, which are properly called verbs of geſture; as, *curro*, *eo*, *incêdo*; *cubo*, *dormio*, *ſedeo*, *ſomnio*; *appareo*, *bibo*, *ſtudeo*, and he like; have after them a nominative caſe of a noun or participle, declaring the manner of doing or ſuffering: as,

1. ^{ab} *Incêdo* ^c *claudus*, I go lame.

2. ^a *Petrus* ^b *dormit* ^c *ſecurus*, Peter ſleeps void of care.

^a *Tu* ^b *cubas* ^c *ſupinus*, Thou lieſt with thy face upward.

^{ab} *Somnias* ^c *vigilans*, Thou dreameſt waking.

3. ^{ab} *Studet* ^c *ſtans*, Study thou ſtanding.

Obf. And likewise an accusative case, when that comes before them : as,

Oportet ^a *militem* ^b *excubare* ^c *stantem*,
It becomes a soldier to watch standing.

II. AND generally, when the word that goeth before a verb of any kind, and the word that cometh after it, belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case, ^a: as,

^{ab} *Scribo epistolas* ^c *rariſſimus*, I write letters very seldom.

^{ab} *Taceo* ^c *multus*, I hold my peace much.

Ne ^{ab} *aſſuēſcas bibere vinum* ^c *jejunus*,
Accuſtom not thy ſelf to drink wine faſting.

^{ab} *Loquor* ^c *frequens*, I ſpeak often.

Verbs with a genitive caſe β.

I. **T**HE verb *ſum*, when it betokeneth poſſeſſion^a; or what otherwiſe pertains to a thing^a, as a token, property, duty, or cuſtom; cauſeth the noun, pronoun, or participle following to be put in the genitive caſe : as,

1. *Haec veſtis* ^a *eſt* ^b *patris*, This garment is my father's.

2. ^b *Inſipientis* ^a *eſt dicere*, *Non putāram*;

It is the property of a fool to ſay, I had not thought.

Extremae ^a *eſt* ^b *dementiae diſcere de diſcenda*,

'Tis the greateſt folly to learn what muſt be unlearned.

^b *Orantis* ^a *eſt nihil niſi caeleſtia cogitare*,

A man praying ſhould think only upon heavenly things.

Obf. Theſe pronouns, *meus*^a, *tuus*^a, *ſuus*^a, *noſter*^a, and *veſter*^a, ſhall in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be uſ'd in the nominative caſe: as,

1. *Hic codex* ^a *eſt* ^b *meus*, This book is mine.

Non ^a *eſt mentiri* ^b *meum*, It is not my property to ly.

1. ^b *Noſtrum* ^a *eſt injuriam non inferre*, It is our part not to do wrong.

5. *Haec domus* ^a *eſt* ^b *veſtra*, This houſe is yours.

^a This rule explains the reaſon of the conſtruction in the two former.
^β Verbs tranſitive beſide the genitive caſe will have an accuſative of the object.
See p. 59. n. a.

II, VERBS that betoken to esteem or regard require a genitive case betokening the value: as,

^b *Parvi* ^a *ducitur probitas*, Honesty is reckoned little worth.

^b *Maximi* ^a *penditur nobilitas*,

Nobleness of birth is very much regarded.

III VERBS of accusing¹, condemning², warning³, purging⁴, or quitting⁵, will have a genitive case of the crime, cause, or thing; or else an ablative, most commonly without a preposition ^a: as,

1. *Hi furti se* ^a *alligat*, or ^b *furto*,

He makes himself chargeable with theft.

2. ^b *De pecuniis repetundis* ^a *damnatus est*,

He is condemned of money unjustly taken.

3. ^a *Admonuit me* ^b *errati*, or ^b *de errato*,

He warned me of a fault.

IV. *Satago*¹, *misereor*², *miserescō*³, require a genitive case: as,

1. ^b *Rerum suarum* ^a *satagit*,

He hath enough to do of his own affairs.

2. ^a *Miserere* ^b *mei*, *Deus*; God, have mercy upon me.

V. *Reminiscor*¹, *obliviscor*², *recor̄dor*³, *memini*⁴, will have a genitive, or an accusative case: as,

1. ^a *Reminiscor* ^b *historias*, I remember the history.

2. ^a *Obliviscor* ^b *lectionis*, or ^b *lectionem*, I forget my lesson.

3. ^a *Recor̄dor* ^b *peuritiam*, I call to mind my childhood.

4. ^a *Memini* ^b *tui*, or ^b *te*, I remember thee.

Obs. but we say:

^a *Memini* ^b *de te*, I spake of thee.

^a *Egeo*, or *indigeo* ^b *tui*, or ^b *te*, I have need of thee.

^a *Potior* ^b *urbis*, I conquer the city.

^a *Potior* ^b *voto*, I obtain my desire.

^a Verbs. of warning or admonishing have alway a preposition expressed before the ablative case.

Verbs

Verbs with a dative case.

I. ALL manner of verbs put acquisitively, that is, with these tokens to¹, or for², after them, will have a dative case^a: as,

1. *Non^h omnibus^a dormio*, I sleep not to all men.

2. *Huic^a habeo, non^b tibi*; I have it for him, not for thee.

1. To this rule belong verbs betokening to profit, or disprofit: as, *commodo, incommodo, noceo*.

to compare: as, *comparo, compōno, confero*.

to give, or restore: as, *dono, reddo, refero*.

to promise, or pay: as, *promitto, polliceor, solvo*.

to command, or shew: as, *impero, indico, monstro*.

to trust: as, *fido, confido, fidem habeo*.

to obey, or be against: as, *obedio, adūlor, repugno*.

to threaten, or be angry with: as, *minor, indignor, irāscor*.

II. Also *sum* with its compounds, except *possum*.

III. Also verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *malē*: as, *satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio*.

IV. Certain verbs compounded with these prepositions, *prae*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, will have a dative case: as, *praeiuceo, adjaceo, condōno, suboleo, antēsto, posthabeo, obicio, insulto, interfero*, with many others.

II. THE verb *sum* may oftentimes be set for *habeo*; and the word, that seemeth in the English to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative; and the word, that seemeth to be the accusative, shall be the nominative: as,

Est^c mihi^a mater, I have a mother.

Non^b est^c mihi^a argēntum, I have no money.

Obf. But if *sum* be the infinitive mood, this nominative shall be turned into the accusative: as,

Scio^c tibi non^b esse^a argēntum, I know thou hast no money.

III. WHEN *sum* hath after it a nominative case and a dative, the word, that is the nominative case, may be put in the

^a This dative case denotes the person or thing to or for which an action is done; besides which verbs transitive govern an accusative of the object, but neuters do not. See the following p. n. a. These cases are usually called the accusative of the thing, and dative of the person; which don't always hold.

dative; so that *sum* may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double dative case: as,

Sum^c tibi^b praesidium, or *b praesidio*, I am a safeguard to thee.

Haec res^a est^c mihi^b voluptas, or *b voluptati*;

This thing is a pleasure to me.

Obj. And not only *sum*, but also several other verbs, may in such manner of speaking have a double dative case, one of the person, and another of thing: as,

Dob^t tibi^b vestum^c pignori, I give my garment to thee for a pawn.

Verto hoc^b tibi^c vitio, I impute this for a fault to thee.

Hoc tu^b tibi^c laudi^a ducis,

Thou esteemest this a commendation to thee.

Verbs with an accusative case.

I. **V**ERBS transitive have after them an accusative case of the object, whether they be active¹, deponent², or common³: as,

1. *Ufus^b promptos^a facit*, Use makes men ready.

2. *Foeminae^a ludificantur^b viros*, Women impose on men.

Largitur^b pecuniam, He freely bestoweth money.

II. ALSO verbs neuter may have an accusative case of their own signification: as,

Endymionis^b somnum^a dormis, You sleep the sleep of Endymion.

Gaudeo^b gaudium, I rejoice a joy.

Vivo^b vitam, I live a life.

III. VERBS of asking¹, teaching², and arraying³, will have two accusative cases, one of the person, and another of the thing: as,

1. *Rogo^b te^c pecuniam*, I ask thee money.

a Verbs transitive are such as express an action, that passes on some person or thing; which is here called the object; and in English answers to the question, whom? or, what? after the verb. In the division of personal verbs given us above in p. 15 these only are called actives; and such as express an action, which terminates in the doer, are included under neuters. See the Latin grammar, p. 91. n. a.

2. *Docet*

2. ^a Doceo ^b te ^c literas, I teach thee letters.
- ^c Quod ^b te jamdudum ^a hortor, To which I now exhort thee:
3. ^a Exuo ^b me ^c gladium, I put off my sword.

Verbs with an ablative case α.

I. **A**LL verbs require an ablative case of the instrument¹, put with this sign *with* before it; or of the cause²; or of the manner³, of doing⁶: as,

1. ^a Ferit eum ^b gladio, He strikes him with a sword.

2. ^a Taceo ^b metu, I am silent for fear.

3. ^a Summa ^b eloquentia ^a causam ^a egit,

He pleaded the cause with very great eloquence.

II. THE noun of price is put after verbs in the ablative case γ: as,

^a Vendidi ^b auro, I sold it for gold.

^a Emptus sum ^b argento, I am bought for silver.

Obs. 1. Except these genitives, when they are put alone without substantives; *tanti, tantidem, tantivis, quanti, quanti-
unque, quantilibet, quantivis, pluris, minoris*: as,

^b Quanti ^a mercatus es hunc equum? ^c Pluris, quam vellem,

For how much bought you this horse? For more than I would.

Obs. 2. After verbs of price we should always use these ad-verbs, *carius, vilius, melius*, and *pejus*, instead of their nouns.

III. VERBS of plenty¹, or scarceness², filling³, or empty-
ing⁴, loading⁵, or unloading⁶, will have an ablative case δ: as,

1. ^a Affluis ^b opibus, Thou aboundest in wealth.

2. ^a Cares ^b virtute, Thou wantest virtue.

3. ^a Expleo ^b te fabulis, I fill thee with tales.

4. ^a Spoliavit me ^b bonis, He plundered me of my goods.

α Verbs transitive beside the ablative case will have an accusative of the object.
See p. 59. n. α. 6 The signs of the instrument in English are with, or by; those of the cause are at, for, with, through or by, and those of the manner are with, in, by or after. γ The English signs are for, from, at, with. δ The signs after verbs of plenty filling, and loading, are often with, or in; and of, from after verbs of scarceness, emptying, or unloading.

5. ^a Oneras

5. ^a *Oneras stomachum* ^b *cibo*, You load your stomach with meat.

6. ^a *Levabo te hoc* ^b *onere*, I will ease thee of this burden.

IV. *FUNGOR*, *fruor*, *utor*, *communico*, *dignor*, *munero*, *muto*, *afficio*, *impertio*, *impertior*, *prosequor*, have likewise an ablative case.

V. VERBS that betoken receiving¹, distance², or taking away³, will have an ablative case, with *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, or *de a*: as,

1. ^a *Accépit literas* ^b *a Petre*, He received a letter from Peter.

^a *Audiwi* ^b *ex nuntio*, I heard by the messenger.

2. *Longè* ^a *distat* ^b *a nobis*, He is a great way distant from us.

3. ^a *Eripui te* ^b *e malis*, I delivered thee from evils.

Obs. The ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into a dative: as,

^a *Subtráxit* ^b *mihî cingulum*, He plucked my girdle from me.

^a *Eripuit* ^b *illi vitam*, He took his life from him.

VI. VERBS of comparing¹, or exceeding², may have an ablative case of the word, that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as,

1. ^a *Praefero hunc multis* ^b *gradibus*,

I prefer this man by many degrees.

2. *Paulo* ^b *intervállo* *illam* ^a *superat*,

He is beyond the other but a little space.

VII. A NOUN¹, or a pronoun², two nouns³, or a noun and pronoun⁴, joined with a participle expressed or understood, and having no other word whereof they may be governed, shall be put in the ablative case absolute β : as,

1. ^a *Rege* ^b *veniente*, *hostes fugérunt*,

The king coming, the enemies fled.

4. ^a *Me* ^a *duce*, *vinces*, I being captain thou shalt overcome.

Obs. And it may be resolved by some of these words; *dum*, *quum*, *quando*, *si*, *quanquam*, *postquam*: as,

^a *Rege* ^b *veniente*, or *dum veniret rex*.

^a *Me* ^a *duce*, or, *si ego dux fuero*.

^a From is the sign in English after these verbs; likewise, of, by, or concerning after verbs of receiving, β The sign is being, when the participle is not of the present tense: as, *Occiso duce*, *exercitus fugit*, The general being killed, the army fled.

Verbs Passive.

A VERB passive will have after it an ablative case of the doer, with the preposition *a* or *ab*¹, and sometimes a dative²*a*: as,

1. *Virgilius* ^a *legitur* ^b *a me*, Virgil is read by me.
2. ^b *Tibi fama* ^a *petatur*, Let fame be sought by thee.

Obs. The same ablative, or dative, shall be the nominative case to the verb, if it be made by the active: as,

- Ego* ^b *lego Virgilium*, I read Virgil.
^c *Petas* ^a *tu famam*, Seek thou fame.

Verbs Infinitive.

WHEN two verbs come together, without any nominative case between them, the latter shall be put in the infinitive mood ^c: as,

- ^a *Cupio* ^b *dicere*, I desire to learn.

Obs. The accusative case is put before the infinitive mood instead of a nominative.

Scimus ^a *Deum* ^b *gubernare mundum*,

We know that God governs the world.

Gerunds and Supines.

GERUNDS¹, and the SUPINE², in *UM* ^γ will have such cases as the verbs they come of: as,

1. *Otium* ^a *scribendi* ^b *litteras*, leisure of writing letters.
Ad ^a *consulendum* ^b *tibi*, to consult for thee.
2. ^a *Auditum* ^b *poetas*, to hear the poets.

Gerunds.

I. **W**HEN the English of the infinitive mood active cometh after certain nouns substantive¹, or adjective², it shall be made by the gerund in *di* ^δ: as,

1. *Sunt* ^a *artes mille* ^b *nocendi*, There are a thousand arts to hurt.
2. ^a *Cupidus* ^b *visendi*, desirous to see.

^a The sign in English is by. ^c The infinitive mood is also sometimes put after a participle, or a noun adjective. Look back to p. 48. *obs.* 3. ^γ Supines in *u* have no case after them. ^δ The gerund in *di* is often expressed in English by the participle of the present tense, and of, after a substantive; as, *studium legendi*, a desire of reading; and the sign of, or in, after an adjective; as *cupidus visendi*, desirous of seeing *peritus jaculandi*, skilful in throwing darts.

2. *Certus*

2. ^a *Certus* ^b *eúndi*, resolved to go.

Peritus ^b *juculánde*, skilful to throw a dart.

^a *Gnarus* ^b *bellánde*, expert to make war.

Obs. The substantives are, *amor, causa, consilium, consuetudo, cupido, gestus, gratia, libido, licentia, locus, motus, norma, occasio, opportunitas, otium, potestas, ratio, satietas, spes, studium, tempus, vis, voluntas*, and others.

II. WHEN you have an English of the participle of the present tense, with these signs *in, by, of, or with*, coming after a verb¹, participle², or noun adjective³, it shall in making Latin be put in the gerund in *do*: as,

1. ^b *In apparando totum hunc* ^a *consumunt diem*,

They spend this whole day in getting ready.

2. *Caesar* ^b *dando, b sublevánde, bignoscénde, gloriám* ^a *adéptus est* ;
Cesar by giving, relieving, pardoning, gained glory.

3. ^a *Defessus sum* ^b *ambulánde*, I am weary of walking.

Obs. The gerund in *do* is used either without a preposition¹; or with one of these prepositions, *a, ab, cum, de, e, ex, in, pro*²: as,

1. *Deterrent* ^a *a* ^b *bibénde, a ab* ^b *amánde* ;

They affrighten from drinking, from loving.

Ratio bene scribendi ^a *cum* ^b *loquénde coniecta est*,

The art of writing well is joined with speaking.

Cogitat ^a *de* ^b *edénde*, He thinks of eating.

III. WHEN the English of the infinitive mood shews the cause or reason of a thing, it may be put in the gerund in *dum*: as,
Dies mihi ut satis sit ad ^a *agéndum vereor*,
I fear a day will not be enough for me to do it.

Obs. 1. The gerund in *dum* is used after one of these prepositions, *ad, ante, inter, ob, propter* ^a: as,

^a *Ad* ^b *capiéndum hostes*, to take the enemies.

^a *Ante* ^b *damnándum*, before he is condemned.

^a *Inter* ^b *coenándum*, at supper time.

^a *Ob, or, a propter* ^b *rediméndum captivos*; to redeem the prisoners.

^a The prepositions *ad, ob, propter*, denote a cause or reason; but *inter* and *ante* respect time.

Obs. 2.

Obs. 2. This English *must*, or *ought*, may be expressed by the gerund in *dum*, with the verb *est* set impersonally; and then the word, that seemeth in English to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative: as,

^a *Abeundum est* ^b *mibi*, I must go hence.

Supines.

I. **T**HE supine in *um* hath an active signification, and is put after verbs¹, and participles², that betoken moving to a place *a*: as,

1. ^a *Eo* ^b *cubitum*, I go to lie down.

2. ^b *Spectatum* ^a *admissi risum teneatis, amici?*

Being admitted to see, friends, can you refrain from laughter.

II. THE supine in *u* hath a passive signification, and is put after nouns adjective: as, *dignus, indignus, facilis, foedus, mirabilis, odiosus, optimus, proclivis, turpis*, and such like *c*.

Obs. This supine may be turned into the infinitive mood passive: as,

^a *Facile* ^b *factu*, or ^a *facile* ^b *feri*; easy to be done.

^a *Turpe* ^b *dictu*, or ^a *turpe* ^b *dici*; dishonest to be spoken.

Time.

I. **N**OUNS that betoken part of time are commonly put in the ablative case *γ*: as,

^b *Nocte* ^a *vigilas*, Thou watchest in the night.

^b *Luce* ^a *dormis*, Thou sleepest in the day.

II. NOUNS that betoken a continual term of time, without ceasing or intermission, are commonly put in the accusative case: as, *Sexaginta* ^b *annos* ^a *natus*, sixty years old.

^b *Hiemem totam* ^a *stertis*, thou snorest all the winter.

^a The supine in *um* is put instead of the infinitive mood active, by which 'tis expressed in English. ^c The supine in *u* is expressed in English by the infinitive mood passive. Look back to p. 17. and in the Latin grammar p. 59 n. β.

^γ Nouns that signify part of time answer to the question, when? as those that betoken a continuance of time do to the question, how long?

Space of Place.

NOUNS that betoken space between place and place, are commonly put in the accusative case: as,
^b *Pedem hinc ne* ^a *discefferis*, Go not a foot from hence.

Names of Places.

I. COMMON names of places¹, and names of countries², are put with a preposition, if they follow a verb, when *in*, *to*, *from*, or *by* a place is signified: as,

1. ^a *Proficiscor* ^b *ex urbe*, I go out of the city.

2. ^a *Vivo* ^b *in Angliâ*, I live in England.

^a *Veni* ^b *per Galliam* ^b *in Italiam*,

I came through France into Italy.

I. IN or *at* a city or town, if its proper name be of the first or second declension, and the singular number, shall be expressed by the genitive case: as,

Vixit ^b *Londini*, He lived at London.

Studuit ^b *Oxoniae*, He studied at Oxford.

Obs. These nouns, *humi*¹, *domi*², *militiae*³, *belli*⁴, are likewise so used: as,

1. ^a *Procumbit* ^b *humi* *bos*, The ox lieth on the ground.

2. ^b *Domi* ^b *bellique otiosi* ^a *vivitis*,

Ye live idle at home and in war.

^b *Militiae* ^a *enutritus est*, He was brought up in warfare.

III. BUT if the name of the city or town be of the third declension¹, or the plural number², it shall be put in the ablative case: as,

1. ^a *Militavit* ^b *Carthagine*, He was a soldier at Carthage.

2. ^b *Athenis* ^a *natus est*, He was born at Athens.

Obs. We say likewise:

^b *Ruri* or ^b *rure* ^a *educatus est*, He was brought up in the country.

IV. To

IV. To a city or town shall be expressed by the accusative case of its proper name without a preposition: as,

^a *Eo* ^b *Romam*, I go to Rome.

Obs. Likewise we say:

^a *Confero me* ^b *domum*, I go home.

Re cipio me ^b *rus*, I betake myself into the country.

V. FROM a city or town shall be expressed by the ablative case of its proper name without a preposition: as,

^a *Discessit* ^b *Londino*, he departed from London.

Profectus est ^b *Londino Cantabrigiam*,

He went from London to Cambridge.

Obs. *Domus* and *rus* are likewise so used: as,

^a *Abiit* ^b *domo*, He went from home.

^b *Rure* ^a *reversus est*, He returned from the country.

Impersonals.

I. **A** VERB impersonal hath no nominative case before it, and the word *it*¹, or *there*², is commonly its sign: as,

1. ^a *Decet*, It becometh.

2. ^a *Opórtet aliquem esse*, There must be somebody.

Obs. But if it hath neither of these words before it, then the word, that seemeth to be the nominative case, shall in Latin be such case, as the verb impersonal will have after it: as,

^b *Me* ^a *poenitet*, I repent. ^b *Tibi* ^a *licet*, Thou mayest.

II. *Interest* and *refert* require a genitive case after them¹, except *mea*, *tuá*, *suá*, *nostrá*, *vestrá*, and *cujá*, the ablative cases of the pronouns possessive²: as,

1. ^a *Interest* ^b *omnium recte agere*,

It concerneth all men to act rightly.

2. ^b *Tuá* ^a *refert seipsum nosse*,

It concerneth thee know thyself.

^a *A verb impersonal is said to have no nominative case before it, because 'tis often not expressed. In the latter example the words aliquem est, stand for the nominative case to oportet.*

III. CERTAIN impersonals require a dative case: as, *accidit, constat, contingit, convenit, expedit, libet, licet, liquet, patet, placet, prodest, sufficit, vacat* and others.

IV. SOME will have an accusative case only: as, *delectat, decet, juvat*.

V. SOME beside the accusative will have also a genitive case: as, *Nostri^b nosmet^a poenitet*, It repenteth us of ourselves.

Me^c civitatis^a taedet, I am weary of the city.

Pudet^b me^c negligentiae, I am ashamed of my negligence.

Miseret^b me^c tui, I pity thee.

Me^c illorum^a miserescit, I take pity on them.

VI. VERBS impersonal of the passive voice, being formed of neuters, do govern such cases, as the verbs neuter which they come of: as,

Parcatur^b sumptui, Let cost be spared.

Because we say: *Parcamus^b pecuniae*, Let us spare cost.

VII. A VERB impersonal of the passive voice hath the like case as other verbs passive &: as,

Benefit multis^b a principe, Good is done to many by the prince.

Obj. Yet many times this case is not expressed, but understood: as,

Maximū^{ti} a certatur, that is, *b* *ab illis*;

They contend with the greatest force.

VIII. WHEN a deed is signified to be done by many, the verb being neuter, we may change the verb neuter into the impersonal in *tur*: as,

In ignem posita est, a *fletur*: She is laid on the fire, they weep.

CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

I. PARTICIPLES govern such cases, as the verbs they come of: as,

a *Consulens^b tibi*, consulting for thee.

a The accusative case is of the person, and the genitive of the thing; except when both are persons, as in the first example. & Look back to p. 63. rule of Verbs passive.

Fruiturus

Fruitūrus ^a *amicis*, like to enjoy his friends.

Diligendus *ab omnibus*, to be loved by all.

II. PARTICIPLES may four ways be changed into nouns adjective ^a.

1) When the participle is construed with another case, than the verb that it cometh of: as,

^a *Appetens* ^b *vini*, greedy of wine.

2) When it is compounded with a preposition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal: as,

^a *Indoctus*, ^a *innocens*; unlearned, innocent.

3) When it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as,

^a *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*;

Loving, more loving, most loving.

^a *Doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*;

Learned, more learned, most learned.

4) When it hath no respect to, nor express difference of time: as, *Homo* ^a *laudatus*, a man laudable.

Puer ^a *amandus*, that is, *amari dignus*; a boy worthy to be loved.

Obs. All these are properly called participial nouns.

III. PARTICIPLES, when they be changed into nouns, require a genitive case: as,

^a *Fugitans* ^b *litium*, avoiding law suits.

^a *Indoctus* ^b *pilae*, unskilful at ball.

^a *Cupientissimus* ^b *tui*, most desirous of thee.

^b *Lactis* ^a *abundans*, abounding with milk.

IV. THESE participials, *exosus* ¹, *perosus* ², *pertaesus* ³, have always an active signification, when they govern an accusative case ^c: as,

1. ^a *Exosus* ^b *saevitiam*, hating cruelty.

3. ^b *Vitum* ^a *pertaesus*, weary of life.

^a See the Latin grammar, p. 61. ^c *Exosus* and *perosus* are sometimes used passively with a dative case.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

I. **A**DVERBS of quantity¹, time², and place³, require a genitive case: as,

1. ^a *Satis* ^b *causae*, reason enough.
2. ^a *Tunc* ^b *temporis*, at that time.
3. ^a *Ubique* ^b *gentium*, every where.

II. CERTAIN adverbs will have a dative case, like the nouns they come of: as,

Venit ^a *obviam* ^b *illi*, He came to meet him.

Canit ^a *similiter* ^b *huic*, He sings like this man.

III. CERTAIN adverbs will have an accusative case of the preposition they come of: as,

^a *Propius* ^b *urbem*, nearer the city.

^a *Proximè* ^b *castra*, very near the camp.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

I. **C**ONJUNCTIONS copulative¹, and disjunctive², and these four, *quàm*, *nisi*, *praeterquam*, *an*³, couple like cases 6: as,

1. ^a *Xenophon* ^b *et* ^c *Plato* *fuere aequales*,

Xenophon and Plato lived at the same time.

Obj. Sometimes they are put between divers cases γ : as,

Studui ^a *Romae* ^b *et* ^c *Athénis*, I studied at Rome and at Athens.

Est liber ^a *meus* ^b *et* ^c *fratris*, It is my book and my brother's.

Emi fundum centum ^a *aureis* ^b *et* ^c *pluris*,

I bought a farm for an hundred guineas and more.

^{*} Look back to the prepositions, note β . p. 42. 6 Conjunctions properly join sentences, or members of sentences; but they are said to join, or couple like cases, by reason of something understood: as, *Docéo te et fratrem* that is, *Docéo te, et [docéo] fratrem*, I teach you, and [I teach] your brother. So: *Animi voluptas major est, quam corporis*, that is, *Animi voluptas major est, quam [est voluptas] corporis*; The pleasure of the mind is greater than [is the pleasure] of the body, γ The reason is the same here; for *Studui Romae et Athenis*, is *Studui Romae, et [studui] Athenis*: the cause of which different construction will appear from what has been said before, p. 66. rule ii, iii. concerning Names of places.

II. CON-

II. CONJUNCTIONS copulative¹, and disjunctive², most commonly join like moods and tenses together: as,

I. *Petrus et Joannes* ^a *precabūtur* ^b *et* ^c *docēbant*,

Peter and John did pray and teach.

Obs. And sometimes divers tenses: as,

Et ^a *habētur*, ^b *et* ^c *referētur tibi a me gratia*;

Thanks both are given, and shall be given you by me.

CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

I. **SOMETIMES** a preposition is not expressed, but understood, and yet causes the word following to be put in the ablative case: as,

Habeo te ^b *loco parēntis*, that is, ^a *in* ^b *loco*;

I account thee in the place of a parent.

II. A **VERB** compound sometimes requireth the case of the preposition, that it is compounded with: as,

^a *Exeo* ^b *domo*, I go out of the house.

^a *Praetereo*, ^b *te insulutatum*, I pass by thee unsaluted.

^a *Adeo* ^b *templum*, I go to the church.

Obs. Prepositions, when they be set without a case, are changed into adverbs: as,

Qui ^a *ante non cavet*, ^a *post dolēbit*;

He who does not take care before, shall after be sorry.

CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

I. **CERTAIN** interjections require a nominative case: as,

^a *O festus* ^a *dies hominis*! O joyful day of man!

II. **CERTAIN** a dative: as,

Hei ^b *mibi*! Woe to me.

III. **CERTAIN** an accusative: as,

^a *Heu* ^b *stirpem inuisam*! Alas the hatedstock!

IV. **CERTAIN** a vocative: as,

^a *Pro* ^b *Jupiter*! O Jupiter!

Obs. Also *pro* will have an accusative: as,

^a *Pro Deūm atque hominum* ^b *fidem*! O the help of God's and men!

F I N I S,

Rules

Rules for Construing Latin into English.

I. **T**AKE in the first place words that express some passion, or excite the attention. Such are interjections; as *heu!* Likewise adverbs of exhorting, wishing, calling, shewing, or asking; as, *agè, utinam, heus, ecce, cur?* and with these go such words as depend on them.

Where these are wanting, take vocative cases.

And if these be also wanting, take adverbs of forbidding, order, time, or place; as, *ne, deinde, quando, ubi*: also those particles which connect sentences; or members of sentences, to each other; or show any sort of dependence, relation, or opposition between them; such are adverbs of likeness; as, *ut, sic*; and most kinds of conjunctions.

II. IN the second place (or, if there be none of the former words, in the first place) take the nominative case to the principal verb, or that which stands instead of the nominative case: as, *Præceptor dicat, et discipulus scribit?* The master dictates, and the scholar writes. *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est*, to rise early in the morning is very healthful.

Obs. 1. The adjective goes with the substantive, and in English is expressed before it: as, *vir bonus*, a good man.

Obs. 2. If some other noun depend either upon the substantive or adjective, it must be taken with it: if upon the adjective, the substantive is first expressed in English; otherwise the adjective: as, *homo cupidus auri*, a man covetous of money: *magna vis armorum*, a great quantity of arms.

III. NEXT to the nominative case, and its dependents, take the verb personal that agrees with it: as, *Puer cupidus doctrinae laudatur*, A boy desirous of learning is praised.

Obs. 1. If the verb be impersonal, the nominative case is seldom expressed in Latin.

Obs. 2. As the nominative case is taken before a verb finite, so must the accusative case before a verb of the infinitive mood: as, *Te rediisse gaudeo* I am glad you are returned.

IV. NEXT to the verb, whether finite or infinite, take the noun that depends on it: as, *Scribit epistolam*, He writes a letter: *scribere epistolam*, to write a letter.

Obs. The infinitive mood is taken after a verb finite, like a substantive: as, *Voluit ire Londinum*, He would go to London.

V. IF there be more cases than one dependent on the verb,

the accusative is taken first, and then the dative, before the ablative or genitive: as, *Jecit canem leóni.* He cast the dog to the lion. *Dedit ei, pecuniam suâ manu,* He gave the money to him with his own hand. *Lupum auribus teneo,* I hold a wolf by the ears. *Taedet me urbis,* I am weary of the city.

Obs. 1. But when the sign of the dative case is not expressed before it in English, the dative is taken first: as, *Do tibi librum,* I give you a book.

Obs. 2. When a verb has two accusative cases, one of a thing, and the other of a person, the person is taken first; and when two datives, more usually the thing: as, *Docuit eum philosophiam,* He taught him philosophy. *Hoc est tibi laudi,* This is a praise to you.

Obs. 3. Relatives, interrogatives, and indefinites governed of a verb, are taken before the verb that governs them: as, *Quod quisque amat, laudat,* What every one loves, he commends. *Quem potes cum eo comparare,* Whom can you compare with him? *Accipe quantum vis,* Take as much as you please.

Obs. 4. And commonly they are taken before other governing words; except prepositions, which are always construed before their case: as, *Cujus numen adoro,* Whose deity I worship. *De quo loqueris?* Of whom do you speak?

VI. IF there be an adverb of time, place, quantity, quality, or the like, joined with the verb; 'tis taken after its case, except the ablative or genitive: as, *Cras librum tibi reddam,* I will return you the book to-morrow. *Graviter eum gladio vulneravit,* He wounded him grievously with a sword. *Humaniter eum errati admonuit,* He admonished him kindly of his mistake.

VII. THE preposition and its case are taken after the verb and its dependents, or such other word, to which they relate: as, *Multa in eum severiter dixit,* He spoke many things severely against him. *Dammum appellandum est cum malâ famâ lucrum,* Gain with an ill report is to be esteemed a loss.

VIII. THE ablative absolute, being a distinct member of a sentence, may either be taken before, or after the other member, which it respects, as is most convenient: as, *Rege appropinquante, hostes fugerunt;* When the king approached, the enemies fled; or, *The enemies fled, when the king approached.*

IX. IF any thing be omitted, necessary to compleat the construction, it must be supplied: as, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris,* When you come to [the temple] of Diana. Latin

Latin Terminations of the Verbs, &c.

Active voice.

Indicative mood present tense.

Passive voice.

o, as, at: ámus, atis, ant.
eo, es, et. émus, étis ent.
o, is, it: imus, itis, unt.
io, is, it: imus, itis. iunt.

or, áris *vel* áre, átor: ámur, amini, ántur.
eor, éris, *vel* ére, étur: émur, emini, éntur.
or, eris *vel* ere, itur: imur, imini, úntur.
ior, iris, *vel* ire, itur: imur, imini, iúntur.

Preterimperfect tense.

ábam, ábas, ábat: abámus,
abátis ábant.
ébam, ébas, ébat: bámus,
ebátis ébant.
ébam, ébas, ébat: ebámus,
ebátis ébant.
iébam, iébas, iébat: iebá-
mus, iebátis. iébant.

áhar, abáris *vel* abáre, abátur: abámur,
abamini, abántur.
ébar, ebáris *vel* ebáre, ebátur; ebámur,
ebamini, ebántur.
ébar, ebáris *vel* ebáre, ebátur: ebámur,
ebamini, ebántur.
iébar, iebáris *vel* iebáre, iebátur, iebámur,
iebamini, iebántur.

Future imperfect tense.

ábo, ábis, ábit: abimus,
abitis, ábunt.
ébo, ébis, ébit: ebimus,
ebitis, ébunt.
am, es, et: émus, étis, ent.
iam, ies, iet: iémus, iétis
ient.

abor, aberis *vel*, abere, abitur: abimur,
abimini, abúntur.
ébor, eberis *vel* ébere, ebitur: ebimur,
ebimini, ebúntur.
ar, éris *vel* ére, étur: émur, emini, éntur.
iar, iéris *vel* iere, iétur: iémur, iemini
iéntur.

Preterperfect tense.

i, ísti, it: imus, ístis, érunt
vel ére.

us sum us es, us est: i sumus, i estis,
i sunt es.

Preterpluperfect tense.

eram, eras, erat: erámus,
eratis, erant.

us eram, us eras, us erat: i erámus,
i erátis, i erant es.

Future perfect tense.

ero, eris, érit: erímus, eri-
tis, erint.

us ero, us eris, us erit: i erimus, i eritis
i erunt.

Imperative mood.

a áto, et áto: émus, áte
átote, ent anto.
e éto, eat éto: eámus, ete
etôte, eant énto.
e ito, at ito: ámus, ite itôte,
ant únto
i ito iat ito: iámus, ite, itôte,
iant iúnto.

áre átor, étur átor: émur, amini aminor,
éntur ántor.
ére étor, eátur étor: eámur, emini emi-
nor, eántur éntor.
ere itor, atur, itor: ámur, imini iminor
ántur úntor.
ire i-*tor*, iátur i-*tor*: iámur, imini, iminor,
iantur iúntor.

Subjunctive mood present tense.

em, es, et: émus, étis, ent.
eam, eas, eat: eámus eátis,
eant.
am, as, at: ámus, atis, ant.
iam, ias, iat: iámus, iátis,
iant.

er, éris *vel* ére, étur: émur, emini, éntur
ear, eáris *vel* eáre, eátur: eámur, eamini,
eántur.
ar, áris *vel* áre, átur: ámur, emini, ántur,
iar, iáris *vel* iáre, iátur: iámur, iamini,
iántur.

a Or, sui, fuisti, &c. Or, fueram, fueras &c.

Active voice.

Passive voice:

Preterimperfect tense.

ārem, āres, āret : arēmus, arētis,
 ārent.
 ērem, ēres, ēret : erēmus, erētis,
 erent.
 irem, īres, īret : irēmus, irētis,
 irent.

āreri, arēris vel arēre, arētur :
 arēmur, aremini, arentur.
 ēreri, erēris vel erēre, erētur : erē-
 mur, eremini, erēntur.
 ireri, irēris, vel irēre, irētur : irē-
 mur, iremini, irentur.

Preterperfect tense.

erim, eris, erit : erimus, eritis,
 erint.

us sim, us sis, us sit : i simus, i sitis,
 i sint &c.

Preterpluperfect tense.

issem, isses, isset : isseimus, issetis,
 isseint.

us essem, us esses, us esset : i esse-
 mus, i essetis, i essent. &c.

Future perfect tense

ero, eris, erit : erimus, eritis,
 erint.

us fuero, us fueris, us fuerit : i fue-
 rimus, i fueritis, i fuerint..

Infinitive mood, present and imperfect tense.

āre, ēre, ere, īre.

ārī, ērī, īrī.

Future imperfect tense.

rum esse.

um iri.

Perf. and pluperf. Future perf.
 isse. rum fuisset.

Perf. and pluperf. Future perf.
 um esse vel fuisset. um fore.

Gerunds. Supines.

Deponent verbs have the gerunds and
 supine in um.

di, do, dum. um, u.
 Participle of the present tense.

Participle of the preter tense.

ans, ens, ens.

us.

Participle in rus.

Participle in dus.

rus.

dus.

& Or, fuerim, fueris, &c.

& Or, fuisset, fuisset, &c.

Rules for dating by the Roman Kalendar.

Thirty days hath September, February twenty-eight alone,
 April June and November, All the rest thirty and one.

March, May, July, October do contain

Six nones the rest but four : each month does claim

Eight ides ; next after these the calends come,

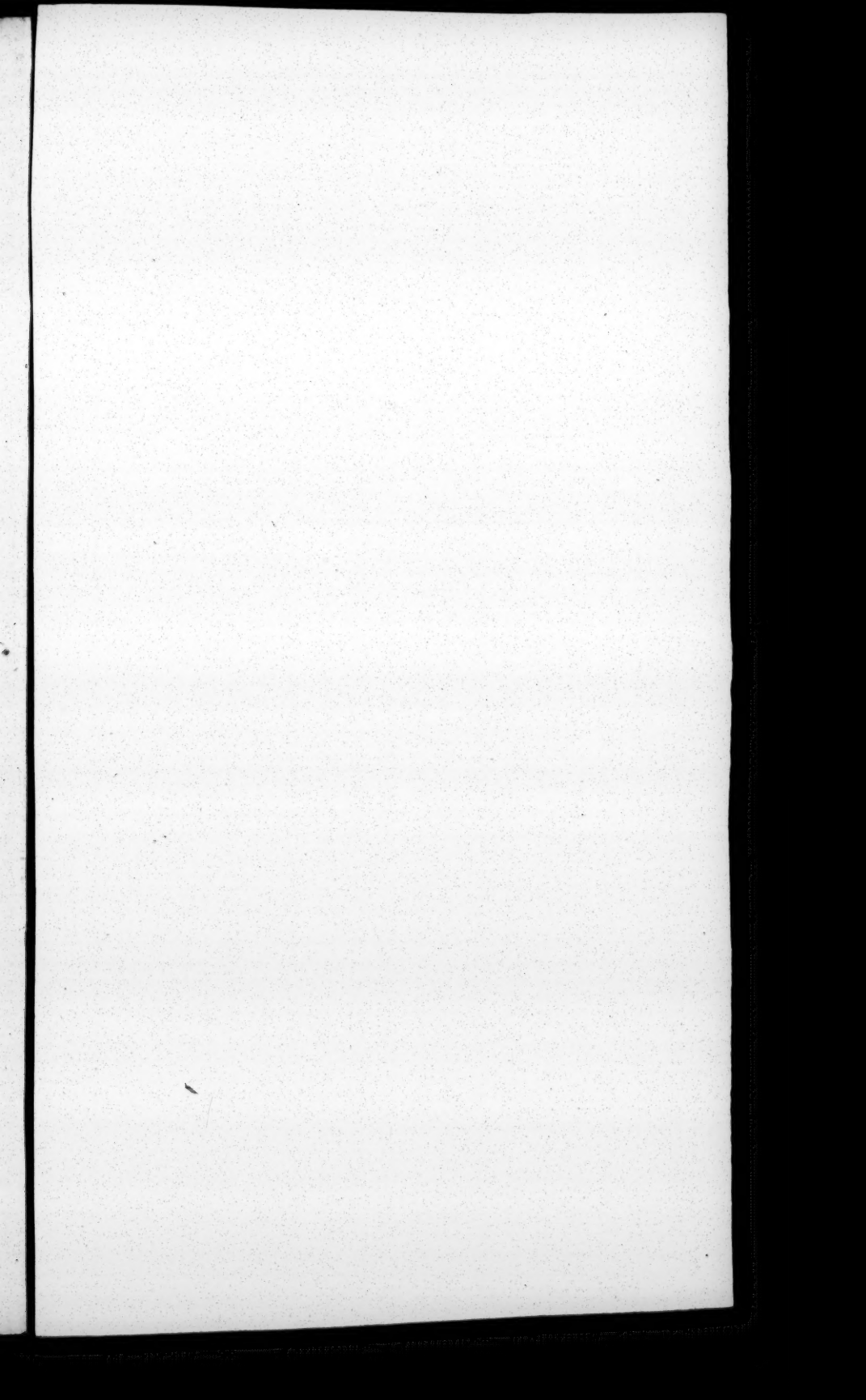
Which always to the following months belong.

The way of dating in Latin is as follows : kalēdis, nonis, idibus Januariis ; pridie, tertio die, quarto etc. or ante diem tertium, quartum, etc. kalēdas, nonas, idus Januariis, or Januarii ; and so of any other month, going backward in the manner prescribed by the following table. The use of the genitive cases kalendārum, nonārum, iduum, for kalēdas, nonas, idus, is not so common with the best writers.

A Table of the Roman Calendar.

	Martius, Maius, Julius, Oâôber,	Januarius, Augûstus, Decêmbër,	Aprilis, Junius, Septêmbër, Novêmbër,	Februarius
1	kaléndae.	kaléndae.	kaléndae.	kaléndae.
2	6	4	4	4
3	5	3	3	3
4	4	pridie nonas	pridie non.	pridie non.
5	3	nonae.	nonae.	nonae.
6	pridie nonas.	8	8	8
7	nonae.	7	7	7
8	8	6	6	6
9	7	5	5	5
10	6	4	4	4
11	5	3	3	3
12	4	pridie idus.	pridie id.	pridie id.
13	3	idus.	idus.	idus.
14	pridie idus.	19	18	16
15	idus.	18	17	15
16	17	17	16	14
17	16	16	15	13
18	15	15	14	12
19	14	14	13	11
20	13	13	12	10
21	12	12	11	9
22	11	11	10	8
23	10	10	9	7
24	9	9	8	6
25	8	8	7	5
26	7	7	6	4
27	6	6	5	3
28	5	5	4	pridie kal.
29	4	4	3	
30	3	3	pridie kal.	
	pridie kaléndas	pridie kal.		

Note, Every leap-year (cal'ed in Latin bissextilis) in which February has 29 days, both the 24 and 25 day of that month are written sexto [die ante] kaléndas Martias.



841. 6 50